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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

RWANDA JOINS REGIONAL BANK--Rwanda yesterday became the eighth signatory to the East and South African Trade Development Bank [ESATDB] at a ceremony held in Harare. The agreement was signed by the minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, and the Rwandan ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Francois Barrwerekana. The signing of the accord follows the first meeting of the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] board of governors which ended in the capital yesterday. Rwanda joins seven other PTA countries engaged in the promotion of the multinational project. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Nov 85 MB] /8309

CSO: 3400/631

ANGOLA

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S.-RSA COLLUSION

MB171900 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The American Government has joined the South African Government in accusations against the Zimbabwean Government. Washington and Pretoria want to censure Zimbabwe for the mine explosions in South Africa's northern Transvaal Province. The last explosion killed six people last Sunday.

The ANC has claimed responsibility for the explosion and has emphatically stated that Zimbabwe had nothing to do with it because the organization has no bases in that country. The ANC commandos are operating in the heart of South African territory, according to a statement issued by the ANC to refute the accusations against Zimbabwe by the South African defense minister, General Magnus Malan. Gen Magnus Malan has suggested waging operations inside Zimbabwe against ANC fighters.

Charles Redman, spokesman for the U.S. Department of State, has even suggested an urgent meeting between the Harare and Pretoria governments on security matters. It is clear once again that Washington is turning its back on the crux of the South African issue: The apartheid regime. Linking Zimbabwe to the mine explosiins is a tactic pursued by the South African and American Governments which are trying to divert attention from the main problems affecting South Africa, which are caused by the existence of a regime which denies to the majority of its population the most elementary rights, a refusal based on horrible racial tenets. This maneuver also aims to demote the ANC, which in the past few months has carried out daring operations, has lead the struggle against Pretoria's troops, and has mobilized large numbers of South Africa's black population.

This is not the first time that Washington and Pretoria have moved in the same direction. The same thing happened with regard to Mozambique and Angola. These two countries were also accused of promoting violence in Namibia and South Africa. However, the international community knows very well that violence in Namibia, for example, lies in the fierce repression of Namibian population and in the illegal occupation of its territory. The United States, through its continuous support for South African Government policies, has become an accomplice of a policy which might lead to a wave of violence in the region with unforeseen consequences and may isolate any move to reach a solution to this issue.

/9604
CSO: 3400/686

ANGOLA

COMMENTARY WARNS THOSE OPPOSING GOVERNMENT

MB172000 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 16 Dec 85

[ANGOP commentary: "Cost What It May!"]

[Text] During 14 hard and long years of armed struggle, the MPLA and its true patriotic members have led a national liberation struggle which ended with the achievement of independence on 11 November 1975. The MPLA, then a movement embodying the traditional popular resistance against foreign domination, faced countless obstacles on their path to totally liberating the Angolan people from all forms of domination, oppression, exploitation, and humiliation.

The route followed during those years before independence is an example of their unselfish and militant dedication for the liberation of the motherland. This was evident in the heroism of our compatriots, who suffered the most horrible treatment in colonial prisons and sometimes were tortured to death. They were the most clear examples of love for freedom and justice.

However, our liberation struggle also witnessed the behavior of some compatriots who put their interests above the interests of the people, using the disguise of the revolutionary banner to mislead the less informed people. There is no doubt about the sagacity and firmness of principles of Dr Agostinho Neto, the immortal guide of our revolution, who prevented a deviation from the accepted political guidelines.

Independence has brought to the Angolan people new horizons in the context of deciding their own destiny and in the construction of a prosperous society where famine, nakedness, illiteracy, and other ills inherited from colonialism are being overcome. The government, under the vanguard party of the working class, the MPLA-Labor Party, has started to manage the basic sectors of the national economy to safeguard the interests of the nation, thus not allowing the multinationals to control the national resources as happened during the pre-independence years.

After 10 years of independence, the results obtained in all sectors of the national life, specially in the socioeconomic sector, are still far from satisfactory. However, since the moment it became free of the

colonial yoke of oppression, Angola has not enjoyed a single moment of peace due to the systematic aggression waged by the racist South Africa. Pretoria's soldiers, through their criminal acts against important economic centers have caused material damage valued at billions of dollars, and this obviously will create difficulties for us. Another factor hindering the development of our society is the inefficient functioning of some sectors of the state apparatus which is caused by incompetence, negligence, and other factors. This was observed after the launching of the generalized offensive against (?liberalism) and (?disorganization). The tendency for some people to wave the false banner of our difficulties, which can be overcome with dedication and hard work, to justify their own shortcomings is still alive in many sectors of our society. The Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party has analysed all these problems and pointed out solutions whose implementation must be an obligation to everyone. We cannot tolerate some kinds of behavior which are hindering the normal development of the country, thus preventing the improvement of the living conditions of the working masses.

After 10 years of independence, there are still a lot of unfinished tasks which result from a lack of sensitivity and neglect toward the people's problems. The guidelines drawn up by the party, government, and the supreme leader of the nation, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, will be the end for some people, some with responsibilities in the state apparatus. In our motherland, a democratic and popular revolution is underway, and there are no misunderstandings about this. Those who do not go along with the party and government will fall by the wayside. The wheel of the revolution will not be kind to those who overtly or covertly combat this revolution. The people, the true patriots, have already demonstrated that they are siding with the revolution. They are unconditionally siding with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in the long march which we must still travel until the construction of a motherland, really free and developed, cost what may. The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

/9604
CSO: 3400/686

ANGOLA

JOURNALIST DESCRIBES SOJOURN WITH UNITA

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 8, 15 Nov 85

[Series of articles by Renaud Girard of LE FIGARO]

[8 Nov 85 pp 32-33]

[Text] Too heavily armed, controlling the territory badly, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] forces, as well as their Cuban advisers, advanced rashly toward the Lomba River, the final natural obstacle before Mavinga. Savimbi, who had left Cazombo on 19 September to regroup his forces, was waiting for them there. Undoubtedly informed on the exact site by the South African reconnaissance flights, the general-president surrounded MPLA's 4,800 men with 5,500 of his guerrilla fighters, forcing them to confront a hail of 120 mm mortar grenades. The FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] left 2,000 men dead or wounded on the ground (as compared with 500 from UNITA), and 16 helicopters and 131 vehicles destroyed; and led the rest of its troops to the fortress of Cuito Canavale, 100 kilometers to the northwest, defended by the heavy Cuban weapons.

In a jovial manner, with an ivory-handled pistol on his belt and a Kalachnikov on his shoulder, Jonas Savimbi explained the politico-military situation to us in perfect French, in front of the immense staff maps in his "bunker." "I shall never allow them to force on me a conventional war that I don't want. I will be the one, with my guerrillas, who will impose the rules of the game. And in that game they will never get the better of us because they lack the population's support. I have taken the war everywhere, to both urban and rural areas, and the MPLA forces and the Cubans are not safe anywhere in Angola."

What does he demand? "I don't want a military victory. I only want the foreign troops of the Soviet-Cuban occupation to leave the country, so as later to force the MPLA to negotiate. I am willing to share the power with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, during a transitional period, until free elections are held." But it was precisely because he feared free elections in 1975 that the MPLA's minority Communist movement seized the government by force, backed by a Cuban expeditionary corps.

Jonas Savimbi summoned to the room an MPLA pilot, a prisoner who had been brought down the day before at the controls of his MIG 21.

Twenty-two years old, with a lively, intelligent manner, he explains in perfect Russian his 3 years of MIG training at Frunze, in the Soviet Union. What does UNITA intend to do with him? "He is an Angolan, just as we are," is an officer's response to me. "For example, he could give courses in mathematics at one of our schools."

Jonas Savimbi later took us to the victory parade. There were captured weapons, banners and regiments at attention, amid the savannah vegetation. With an undeniable charisma, Savimbi tours the ranks and appeals to his men in an Ovimbundo dialect, singing the UNITA battle songs, accompanied by a chorus. Wearing brown uniforms and helmets, these rebels singing enthusaistically have a determined, military bearing, in contrast to the youthfulness of their faces, and the statements made by the MPLA prisoners whom I had an opportunity to meet. The fact is that the rebels who joined UNITA are volunteers by nature, while the MPLA government often resorts to forced recruitment.

Since 1975, the date of the Portuguese decolonization, civil war has been tearing Angola apart. On the one hand, there is the MPLA Communist government, backed by a Cuban-Soviet expeditionary force; and, on the other, in the form of a guerrilla movement, there is UNITA [National Union for the Independence of Angola], Jonas Savimbi's pro-Western decolonization movement, which is aided by South Africa, the black regimes and moderate Arabs, and, recently, the United States. UNITA has just victoriously repelled an unprecedented offensive by MPLA troops. The reporter, from the French newspaper LE FIGARO, was on the battlefield with the guerrilla fighters.

The small Piper-Seneca two-engine plane swerves to the left, heading in a northerly direction, and quickly begins its descent. We have just left "Caprivi-Zippel," a flat strip of land jutting from Namibia, opposite the border of Zambia and Botswana; and we are entering Angolan territory. From there onward, the navigation is carried out exclusively with a watch and a compass. The plane is flying 10 meters above the tree-tops, shaken violently by the turbulence caused by the hot air rising from the ground. However, only the hedgehopping makes it possible for the aircraft to escape the Cuban-Angolan radar and MIG pursuit planes. Frightened by the shadow projected by the aircraft's wings, a herd of buffalo disappears in a cloud of dust raised by their hoofs. There is not a single dwelling; only a cloud of smoke on the horizon, unquestionably originating from scorched earth.

The pilot is a South African farmer and long-time friend of UNITA, driven from his farm in Angola by the MPLA in 1975.

His face, concentrated upon keeping the course and looking at the watch, remains impassive, despite the turbulence. Only an occasional smile reveals the pleasure that he takes in these rather risky flights. He is now looking for the runway, making increasingly closer concentric circles. There it is: a long strip of

sand dug in the jungle. There is a pass, to make certain that we are awaited by "friends," and then the landing.

In the Liberated Zone

Wearing an impeccable uniform, the young UNITA officer comes forward and "welcomes" us "to the liberated zone of Angola." The remarkable heat and light lend the meager vegetation an almost dark color. I understand why the Portuguese called southeastern Angola "the land at the world's end." Eric, my photographer, and I myself are invited, under the shade of a straw hut, to fill out immigration forms while seated around a plate of grilled antelope. Considering itself the holder of Angolan sovereignty just as the MPLA does, UNITA engages in stringent policing activity on the borders in the zones under its control.

Two all-terrain Toyotas loaded with armed soldiers take us to Jamba, the jungle capital the exact location of which is completely secret. The deep, sandy, tracks on the landing strip force us quite often to resort to the four driving wheels. Towers for 20 mm antiaircraft guns, signs reading "down with the Cubans and Russians," and "the foreigners must leave Angola," wooden electric poles connected to large electrical generating sets, enormous pictures of Jonas Savimbi at the crossings, straw huts very far apart to making the bombings difficult: we are in Jamba, which occupies an area of several kilometers. There are offices, a hospital, schools and a library, all built of wood and straw. Everything is clean and seems organized in detail.

Dining in the evening at the mess with colonels, all of whom are young, the atmosphere seems very British, were it not for the black skin. Suddenly, above us, there is the typical sound of a helicopter. "No comment." It must be a medical team or more supplies coming from South Africa. From the rice to the cans of beer, and from the medicines to the ammunition: everything arrives through the great neighbor to the south. "We supply ourselves wherever we can," one colonel told me. "Communist Mozambique does business with South Africa; why shouldn't we do the same?"

At dawn the next day we leave for the Mavinga front, 400 kilometers to the northwest. The Toyotas do not progress over 15 kilometers per hour on the average, because all the trails are very bad. We see storks, a small antelope and two majestic black ostriches. Two monkeys, ignoring us, cross the trail in front of us. The animals do not flee from us, because "UNITA very strictly protects the fauna in the zones that it controls," as I was told by the young officer accompanying us. Going around a curve, while the heat is suffocating, we come upon a group of poor devils lying in the shade of the trees: "They are refugees who have escaped from the combat zone and are heading toward Jamba." The landscape changes; we follow the course of a brook, the banks of which are covered with green vegetation. Women, with babies on their backs, are tilling the soil. We cross a wooden bridge, where several young boys are fishing. The soldiers stop, quench their thirst and fill the radiators of the vehicles. We stop at a straw hut where everything is made of straw and wood, from the roof to the furniture. UNITA has a series of straw huts of this type along

the "sacred way" leading from Jamba to the combat front. A transistor broadcasts the "melengue," the poignant music of Zaire that is heard all over Central Africa.

Night Journey to the Liberated Zone

On the evening of the same day, we leave again, installed on foam mattresses on the bottom of the chassis of a "Ural" truck seized from the Cubans, loaded with soldiers, ammunition and gas oil. The stars go by: the Southern Cross. Finally, the temperature is pleasant. The trees are like large shadows, slightly bent; they seem to be hailing the soldiers leaving for the front, wrapped in their large blankets. Odors of plants, sand and scorched earth rise from the forest. The truck groans and jolts us in all directions. The vehicle is refueled three times by the light of a torch. The "Ural" is buried in the sand. There is a request for assistance on the radio. After 2 hours have elapsed, an enormous six-wheeled tow truck arrives, driven by a shaggy-haired halfbreed, who pulls us out in the wink of an eye: a real professional.

I converse with our companion, a 28-year old youth who spent 10 years with the guerrillas. He left his native city, Lobito, his family and his studies at the time of the MPLA's violent coup in 1975. Yet he is not an Ovibundo, but rather a Quimbundo, the ethnic group most represented in Luanda. "I don't w nt Cubans in my country." He receives news of his family through UNITA's countless clandestine networks. His father, retired from the railroads, was put in jail and later murdered because of him.

There is a stop in a village at 0600 hours in the morning. A snack of rice with condensed milk, and afterwards a nap. From then on, we shall travel by night, because the Soviet trucks cannot withstand the heat.

We are awakened by noise and the roll of drums; there is a celebration 200 meters from the site on which we are located in the village. Soldiers, women and children are frantically clapping, as if to spur on the dancers around whom they are encircled; there is a masked witch doctor, his body wrapped in garlands of raffia, visibly in a trance. The members of UNITA spend 6 months on the front, and another 6 months at home in their village, with their families.

Second night on the truck. The quiet of the jungle is broken by beams of bright light and the roar of the diesel engines; as we approach the front, the traffic intensifies.

The day dawns when the first houses in Mavinga appear. Here and there, we see charred craters left by bombs which missed the target and fell far from the airport with a 2,000-meter runway completely intact. The strategic advantage of Mavinga, the safety catch of the entire southwestern part of Angola, lies there, in that runway on which the large Antonov transport planes could have landed. The town itself is laughable, showing only the pink and white ruins

of the Portuguese dwellings which must have been pleasant and comfortable in the old days. There are signs of the battles waged there in 1975, and after 1981, the date on which UNITA seized the settlement and, with it, a considerable volume of weapons and about 50 "Ural" trucks.

On Monday morning, we left Mavinga in a Unimog Mercedes covered with tree branches, bound for the north, in the direction of the Lomba River, theater of the extremely violent battles of the previous week. The captain guiding us alerts all units concerning our passage, by radio. The creeping vegetation on which we were driving 2 hours earlier gradually becomes burned and damaged, as if destroyed. There is not even a tree standing; there are ashes everywhere. Suddenly, we are bothered by a foul odor, and swarms of flies hover around us. The ground is covered with corpses of MPLA soldiers. Some are still wearing enormous covers, proving that they were killed in the early morning. Could those poor teenagers have ever realized why they had been sent to their deaths?

Everywhere there are abandoned or destroyed supplies: trucks and BRDM troop transport units manufactured in the Soviet Union; boxes of lumber and crates of canned goods from Cuba. In a clearing there lies an ML 25 armored helicopter, covered with instructions in Russian and Spanish. On its sides, unused mortars are still visible. It was brought down while attempting to resupply the MPLA troops caught in the trap of the UNITA forces.

[15 Nov 85 pp 32-33]

[Text] In a second article of a series being published by TEMPO, the French journalist Renaud Girard, from the newspaper LE FIGARO, describes another phase of his odyssey with Savimbi's guerrilla fighters in the middle of Angolan territory. In this article, Girard describes UNITA's strategy and its main political proposals.

We leave Mavinga by night, crossing the airport again. A hundred torches demarcate the runway on both sides, lending it an appearance that is simultaneously gigantic and dazzling. At one of its ends a 1943 Dakota with its lights turned off was waiting: a "Casablanca" atmosphere. The obviously South African pilots greet the UNITA officials in their own fashion, with a strong handshake, as if given with an iron hand. They are preparing to carry to Johannesburg, on a 5-hour trip, the foreign correspondents dropped off the night before for Jonas Savimbi's press conference. For those who love piloting as an adventure, UNITA is the desired partner: night flights, camouflaged airports, approaches by sight, radio silence....

Large Hercules and Dakota transport planes often land at UNITA's countless airports, resupplying with provisions, medicines and ammunition.

Immediately after departure, our truck breaks down. The driver leaves to look for a part, and enters the jungle, as surely as if he were walking in broad daylight. We sit on the sand beside refugee women and children, with their

meager belongings, preparing around the fire the potful of corn mush for their meal. The driver returns with the part, changing the bulb on a light. The truck starts up. We pass a field which tractors are tilling illuminated by beacon lights. We shall be traveling all night long, having as a constant spectacle the incessant ballet of trucks loaded with troops enroute from the battle front.

Noteworthy Logistics

A UNITA banner proclaims: "Logistics is the Army's Achilles' heel." UNITA's logistics evoke admiration: full-time radio connections, machine repair shops in the middle of the jungle, buried gas oil storage places, manufacture of missing parts with a lathe, training schools for driver-mechanics, etc. The major logistical center of Likua alone, located 100 kilometers from the front, is a town with over 10,000 inhabitants. In a large hangar, "Ural" trucks captured from the Cubans and more heat-resistant Mercedes engines are adapted. The head mechanic is a halfbreed whose family returned to Portugal. Holder of a Portuguese passport, why did he go over to the side of UNITA? "I inherited a garage from my father, which I operated along with over 30 employees. MPLA expelled me in 1975 so as to turn my garage over to the Cubans. I was born in Angola, this is my country and I have no intention of leaving it. When peace comes, I'll send for my wife and children, who are in Portugal."

How does he make a living? "The party meets all my needs." There is actually no currency in circulation in UNITA's liberated zones. In this war economy, everyone works for the party, and everyone is supported by it. The UNITA cadres,obsessed with the idea of organization, say the word "program" at least 20 times a day. The results are truly convincing: Nowhere does one see any signs of waste, malnutrition, epidemics or crime.

The Art of Political Mobilization

One afternoon, we are invited to visit the large educational center in the "liberated" zone, the Lote Malheiro Savimbi multi-purpose institute, named for UNITA's founder, a Protestant pastor dedicated to teacher training. There is a reception in the style of a traditional African celebration, to the sound of tom-toms. We are taken to a platform, facing a kind of forum. About 1,000 persons, consisting of young children, teenagers and adults, receive us, singing songs of welcome in chorus and waving pictures of Savimbi. At the back of the building, a banner 20 meters long by 5 meters wide is extended, with an immense political icon on which, around a huge portrait of Savimbi, there appear together a group of farmers, animals representing African fauna and a quadri-reactor: Africa and progress.... The performance begins.

"Slogans" voiced by a woman and repeated in chorus by the audience: "Cubans and Russians, out of Angola." A poem by Jonas Savimbi; political skits put on by teenagers wearingred "t-shirts" and jungle pants. A group of girls dressed in "boubous" approaches us and sings a song the very sweet melody of which

seems almost religious. They translate for me the lyrics, which say: "Why wasn't Angola turned over to our people? Distinguished foreigner, go and tell your country that UNITA needs the solidarity of the whole world...." A real, but highly disciplined enthusiasm appears to prevail at this assembly. The only non-political entertainment is a "karate" session by 10-year old youngsters which evokes vociferous laughter from the audience.

While viewing this great political mass, I think of the cultural revolution, and recall that Savimbi spent a year in Mao's China, after having completed his advanced studies. The personality cult, a single party backed by the peasantry, guerrilla battle preferred over direct combat, systematic seeking of support from the population in the liberated zones: the Maoist strategy has been notably implemented here. A person always finds some who are more revolutionary than he himself: The Cubans, despite being "brave combatants of proletarian internationalism," are confronted here with a genuine revolutionary war of liberation. Ingeniously, Savimbi is preparing traps for the Cubans, using revolutionary rhetoric better than they. When one is poor, there is no other way of making war than the guerrilla method, Savimbi would tell me. The amusing point about the situation is that this revolutionary strategy has as its avowed aim putting Angola in the Western orbit.

When the festivities end, the sun is less hot; it is time for school. The classrooms (from the elementary school to the teachers' normal schools), which are plain white around a black frame, are very far apart to reduce the vulnerability to the enemy's phosphorus bombs. All the traditional subjects are taught in the schools. In the French class: a poem by Jocques Prevert; in the Latin class: "Jonas Savimbi in bello dux fortissimus est" [Jonas Savimbi is a very strong leader in war]. I ask a 10-year old child the name of the president of the French Republic. The correct answer arouses my surprise and admiration. The next day, I ask the same question of an 18-year old MPLA prisoner, who confesses his ignorance to me. The Angolans in UNITA, the vast majority of whom have never left the country, are thrilled by the news from abroad, as if to compensate for the isolation of guerrilla life. They spend hours with their ears glued to transistor radios, listening over short-wave to the programs in Portuguese from the Voice of America, the BBC, and Radio-France International.

Agriculture: a Symbol

President Savimbi believes that the development of the African nations entails that of agriculture as a priority. And UNITA is a resistance movement which cultivates, irrigates and plants. The irrigation is done with pipes, using more modern systems, and is carried out in conjunction with more traditional practices.

On the country estate which we visited, children were irrigating a green vegetable plantation using buckets. Beside them, there were about 100 women, with children on their backs, cultivating a plot of land with garden hoes, all lined up, and singing in chorus: "Our husbands have gone to war; we must work to feed them." The women on this 35-hectare country estate are certainly

not feeding their husbands at the front, but at least they are providing for their families' needs. Agriculture in such unendowed areas is far removed from meeting the needs of the population of UNITA, which imports large volumes of corn, wheat and rice from South Africa. But it has the value of a symbol, and symbols count as much as weapons in a confrontation which Savimbi considers to be political more than military.

In this respect, the health services set up in the entire liberated zone create a model image, and they have no reason to envy those of many independent African countries living in peace. To provide all kinds of care for the population, UNITA has a central hospital, several local hospitals and infirmaries set up in the jungle, as well as a rather extensive sanitation system. The fact is that UNITA has never been stricken by any epidemic, and its infant mortality rate is very low for the region. No child has an abnormally swollen stomach, as occurs almost all over black Africa. Nearly all the nurses in the jungle were trained by the teams from Physicians Without Borders who, in 6-month rotation, served in UNITA 3 years ago, each time bringing with them 5 tons of medicines on large Hercules transport planes.

With agriculture, schools, hospitals and village celebrations, life in the liberated zones seems to be going on almost normally, as in peacetime. In fact, the hospitals are filled with people wounded in the war, and every educational center has its orphanage.

A nurse told me: "But, what a difference from 1976, when, having left the cities to go into the jungle, we were nothing but a group of poor devils without a home, constantly pursued, and never remaining in the same place more than a day, for fear of the bombings."

That Sunday, in Jamba, those leaving mass seem to be particularly happy. The war is far away, and it is therein that Jonas Savimbi's major victory unquestionably lies: having succeeded in giving an almost happy life to these people, who have been rejected after 10 years of resistance.

The reception is direct and warm, without formalities. Jonas Savimbi receives me on a lovely afternoon, in his large straw hut in the jungle, before leaving that same night for the front that he has virtually not left for the past 4 months. The warrior's appearance from his silhouette (beret and camouflaged uniform, pistol and ammunition box on his belt) contrasts with the simultaneously calm, attentive and concentrated look on his face. Savimbi is a legendary figure to his people, and this figure must be, primarily, that of a military leader.

I ask him about the personality cult of which he is the object. "In Africa, the people congregate around a man, an image, rather than a political program. However, this cult means nothing to me personally. What concerns me is being faithful to the spirit of my father," a railroad employee and Protestant pastor killed in the prisons of the Portuguese political police for having preached colonial emancipation. "From the earliest age, my father taught me

that it was essential to combat foreign domination. In the past, it was the Portuguese; today, it is the Cubans. I am inspired by my father's patriotism."

Like his entire family, Savimbi is an avowed Christian. But what does he retain from his Protestant education in his political activity? "First, the spirit of tolerance, and then the spirit of sacrifice and patience. We cannot expect others to do anything for us if we do nothing for ourselves. Finally, religion has helped me never to lose hope; even in 1975 and 1979, very difficult times, when we were abandoned by all our friends."

Savimbi is also profoundly African, claiming the values of being black, a concept created by Leopold Senghor, which is now inscribed on UNITA's emblem. What does this mean? "We don't want to disappear; we want to preserve our languages, our culture and our values, so as to be able to come in contact with other cultures without disappearing. African culture should inspire our diplomacy, and our political and economic activity. One African asset that cannot be lost is, for example, the solidarity of the extended family, the mutual assistance in the village. There are improved systems of static solidarity in Europe, but this solidarity of proximity is perhaps lacking."

Eyes Open to the World

Savimbi is an Ovimbundo and chief of this majority ethnic group in Angola. What does that mean to him? "I have collected a great deal about the history, traditions and culture of the Ovimbundos, but this doesn't mean that Angola should be confined to the Ovimbundos. An African leader must be familiar with all the ethnic groups in order to find out where to seek strength in time of war, and the ability for accomplishment in peacetime. Any Angolan would feel ill at ease in a country confined to ethnic borders. As an Angolan, I aspire to belonging to a country that is sufficiently vast (and hence, polyethnic) to have an international destiny."

The ideas put forth to me by the "black doctor," a man with extensive European culture, are enhanced by historical references. An example: "Did he designate a successor? Does he know that political testaments are of no use? "Remember Lenin's letter before he died, advising Stalin's removal from the 'Politburo'?" What remains today of his university training in Europe? "The notion of the value of other peoples' cultures. I don't think that only the culture of Angolans is valid. I want to have my eyes wide open to the world. Today, a nation cannot live locked up in itself; I want my country to be able to take advantage of a synthesis of good African and European values."

Yet he fought the Portuguese. "Foreign domination, whatever its origin, is intolerable. But I am in favor of the Portuguese returning to Angola, provided they respect our independence; because there is no European people whom we know better than the Portuguese. They lived with us for 5 centuries."

Nevertheless, Savimbi is also a former student of the Chinese Maoist guerrilla school. "From my Chinese instructors, I retain the notion that guerrilla action must be political rather than military. When we liberate a zone, if we

do not immediately create the political, social and economic infrastructures, we lose our bases of support. The hospitals, schools and orphanages are not something separate. This is inherent in the guerrilla spirit. Our military action is not a goal in itself. It is aimed at leading the MPLA toward negotiations. We are going to send small groups of political agitators all over the country, but the important thing is to mobilize the population, exploiting its immense current dissatisfaction."

A Radical Pragmatism

A strategist, and reader of Clausewitz, Savimbi makes a very dispassionate analysis of the motives of those acting in the region. The Russians? "The West is deluded by the simplistic alternative or 'nuclear war or peace.' The Soviet Union is taking advantage of this and, while simultaneously preparing for a nuclear war, is pursuing a localized war strategy to reinforce its positions with respect to the West. The Soviets are Russians, and the Russians have always had the desire to expand their territorial space little by little. If Angola falls, they will immediately attempt to grab Zambia, Zaire, etc. What reason did they have for staying here? If the United States finally agreed to aid us, it was because they were aware of the danger of contagion." What about UNITA's relations with South Africa? "There are people who have a self-interest in the battle that UNITA is waging. This situation must be exploited. Europe and the United States have proven their naivete and unawareness, in desiring to abandon South Africa now. Since 'apartheid' was established, Europe has always done business with Pretoria. Now that reforms have been introduced into the system, it prefers a boycott. It is treating the South African problem with all the rules of common sense."

But what perhaps typifies Savimbi is his deepseated progmatism. "The MPLA wants to create an Angola based on Marxist orthodoxy. Now a country cannot be created, one lives with it as it is. All the regional, ethnic and religious interests which are not represented in the government should be. If not, it will inevitably meet with resistance, revolts (...). During every phase, we must study what must necessarily be done. What was good for UNITA 10 years ago may not be today (...). The cadres must decide, on the basis of what the population can achieve. They should not impose their theoretical ideas from above."

What does Angola profess? "A strong state to rebuild the country, but one which respects private property. All the collectivized agriculture has failed. Our development will be based on individual agricultural development. We want to recover our independence diplomatically. It is not up to the French left, the American left or the British left to choose for us the regime that befits us. Since non-alignment is an illusion, we put ourselves in the Western camp. The Russians dominate a country when the Americans treat it as an ally."

It is no coincidence that the great politicians admired by Savimbi are pragmatic: De Gaulle, "a man of vision and courage, for the appeal of 18 June, the speech in Brazzaville, the Algerian policy and France's independence."

Roosevelt, "for having overcome the major American failing: isolationism." Houphouet-Boigny, "for having managed to give priority to agriculture."

He adds that he does not believe in "Gaullism without De Gaulle." But what would Savimbism become without Savimbi, or UNITA, without its leader? He confines himself to responding: "The party will decide."

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OFFICIAL DISCUSSES KWANZA SUL'S ECONOMIC, POLITICAL SITUATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1, 19 Oct 85

[Interview with Jose Ramos da Cruz, provincial commissar of Kwanza Sul, by Jaime Azulay; date and location not specified]

[18 Oct 85 p 3]

[Text] Sumbe--The coordinator of the MPLA-Labor Party's Provincial Committee and provincial commissar of Kwanza Sul, Jose Ramos da Cruz, claimed to be certain and assured that, despite the obstacles and attacks of all types perpetrated by the imperialists against the Angolan people, he is absolutely convinced of their victory, and anticipates a happy future. The provincial leader noted in particular that, after the difficult times experienced by the population of Kwanza Sul, the doors are open for economic, social, political and cultural development.

In an interview granted to our newspaper, Jose Ramos da Cruz made a critical assessment of all the activity in Kwanza Sul Province. First discussing the political activity, the leader said that the party has now attained a satisfactory breadth on the provincial level. There is a Provincial Committee, whose members are stationed not only in the capital city, but in the other municipalities as well. Based on its regulations, this organ normally meets quarterly, to make an analysis of the entire situation being experienced in the province, and in the politico-military, economic and social areas. In addition, there are party executive commissions in the 13 municipalities.

"The dynamics which the party's Provincial Committee (CPP) has lent to its work have been fittingly accompanied by the Provincial Control Commission, which gives its opinion on a quarterly basis." Ramos da Cruz remarked: "We can report, with satisfaction, that during the last quarter the fulfillment of the Provincial Committee's tasks was 98 percent; while the work plan for the executive commission was fulfilled in its entirety. We can claim that all the resolutions adopted by the CPP and its executive commission have been carried out on time, and based on the parameters set," explained the party's provincial coordinator in Kwanza-Sul.

He went on to say: "Moreover, the CPP has also had a great influence on the Provincial Commissariat; because it is through this organ that the Provincial

Committee's instructions are carried out. And, in this connection, we emphasize the improvement in the quality of the Commissariat's work, there being but few tasks that are not executed. So, we are satisfied with the province's political leadership, both in the realm of orientation and in that of execution."

Party Youth and Mass Organizations Consolidated

With regard to the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth, the province's top-ranking leader emphasized that it has been set up particularly among the workers and peasants. He noted: "All this effort has been properly directed by the party, through the quarterly meetings which the CPP holds with the JMPLA-Party Youth provincial leadership."

According to Ramos da Cruz, the mass and social organizations are in full operation; and he noted some organizational shortcomings in the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women] which are gradually being surmounted by more dedicated work. The Agostinho Neto Pioneers Organization, for its part, is a highly palpable reality in the province. It has been extended to all the municipalities and communes, with particular influence on the schools.

Economy: After Coffee Exceeded the Harvest Plan, Peasant Sector Also Surpassed Expectations; Party Intervenes in Fishing to Eliminate Slackness

"Our economy is one of war, because we are a province that sometimes undergoes difficult situations in certain productive municipalities." This was how the subject of our interview described that important branch of activity in the province on which the citizens' living standard depends, as everyone knows.

The provincial economy may be regarded as divided into two major sectors, namely, the fishing and the agricultural sectors; because industry is virtually non-existent. In the agricultural sector, we find the coffee branch, Kwanza Sul being a large producer; and also a heavily entrenched peasant sector directed toward the poor crops.

The plans for the 10th coffee harvest were exceeded even before it ended, as we point out in a different part of our article, with the proper emphasis.

However, as we learned from the province's leaders, the peasant sector is the one which caused the most surprise. The level of fulfillment of the plans for the associations easily exceeded 120 percent.

In this regard, provincial commissar Ramos da Cruz reiterated that, "It has been proven once again that the Angolan peasant, when properly backed and monitored, is capable of fulfilling the tasks that the revolution has imposed on him."

The same situation is no longer being experienced by the palm growing sector which, in its time, has also had a great influence on the province's economic existence; if we consider the fact that Kwanza Sul produced 80 percent of the

palm oil consumed in the country. At the present time, this industry is at a virtual standstill. Ramos da Cruz claimed that the causes are the destruction of some factories by the "UNITA" puppets. "The groups have aimed their murderous rage at the palm sector, destroying some factories, while others are at a standstill owing to the obsolete condition of their machinery and equipment," stressed our interviewee, adding that the palm oil industry needs to be revitalized.

The same problems are besetting the soap manufacturing that was being carried out in small soap plants existing in the province which, to a certain extent, could minimize the serious problem of the soap shortage in the rural areas. Many of the factories are almost unrecoverable, in addition to the lack of caustic soda, a fundamental ingredient for soap production. The provincial commissar said that the latest solution for the sector would be a not very large investment in the form of kwanzas and foreign currency.

Fishing: Party Intervenes to Eliminate Slackness

Fishing is another highly developed sector in Kwanza-Sul Province. However, because of organizational problems, and not only them, the fish production this year will fall far short of the national plan. Ramos da Cruz stressed in this connection that, "Various cyclical factors led us to this situation, the main problem being the lack of power that Porto-Amboim is undergoing." He added that the status of the province's leading fishing center has been worsened by nature, namely, by the great storms of 1984 which destroyed nearly all the bridges on the coast. However, the provincial commissar remarked: "But we should not think that these were the only reasons. There were organizational problems which we are going to try to eliminate during the final quarter of the year, just as we are doing for agriculture, with the establishment of an operational commission comprised of members of the party's Provincial Committee and the Provincial Commissariat, as well as a few technicians. Moreover, the commission has been appointed and is now making a survey of the situation.," commented the provincial leader, expressing hope that, "with that commission to back the fishing sector, the material conditions will be created to enable us to attain the established goals in 1986."

Also in the fishing area, the subject of our interview noted that the plans for the recovery of the salt works have been fulfilled. However, he remarked that an investment by the central organs has become necessary to expand new salt works, this being the only solution for raising the salt production capacity.

[19 Oct 85 p 3]

[Text] As we promised yesterday, we are bringing to our esteemed readers, for their information, today the conclusion of the interview granted by Ramos da Cruz, provincial commissar of Kwanza Sul, concerning the economy, making an assessment of the fishing sector, as well as others, obviously. Today, we bring to our esteemed audience the opinions of Ramos da Cruz, whose area is virtually reserved for the politico-military aspect.

The provincial commissar of Kwanza Sul observed that the military situation is favorable from every standpoint for our defense and security forces. He emphasized: "Our authorities are exercising effective control over all of the province's territory." The bandits are committing their criminal acts against defenseless people, evading direct confrontation with the FAPLA. One of the groups' main objectives was to destabilize the coffee-growing areas, killing and abducting workers from that branch of industry. Nevertheless, the response has been prompt and, as Ramos da Cruz said: "We have won a major victory, exceeding the harvest plan before the anticipated date."

The provincial leader was invited by the reporter to comment on the abortive action of 25 March of last year which the bandits carried out against the town of Sumbe, expressing his views as follows:

"Everyone knows the heroic resistance put up by the population of Sumbe against the "UNITA" puppet groups and mercenaries who, on 25 March 1984, attempted a military action against our provincial headquarters. A year and a half after that date, we can claim that the situation has been completely normalized. The only sector which has not yet been totally revitalized was that of education, namely, the National Petroleum Institute. But the conditions have now been created,and the institute will be starting up during the academic year now beginning.

"Besides, one can observe the peacefulness with which the population is living in the town, a population assiduously engaged in the tasks of national reconstruction; paying special heed to the defense of its town, by organizing the workers into self-defense battalions.

"Our residents normally spend part of their time on the defense tasks,on combat training, in the People's Defense Brigades, on night patrols and in the exercises that we hold, which give us the guranteee that the bandits will not be able to make a rash attempt against the town of Sumbe. We are absolutely sure of our capacities," he concluded by saying.

How Kwanza Sul Province views its future was the final question that we asked the subject of our interview, who replied to us firmly:

"The future of Kwanza Sul Province is completely linked with the future of the People's Republic of Angola. We have now experienced 10 years of direct struggle against imperialism and its lackeys who are attempting to undermine our revolution and stifle our young country. But our process is irreversible. We are laying the groundwork for the establishment of our new society, without classes, guided by a Marxist-Leninist party; and this means that the future is guaranteed."

The 10th coffee harvest has not yet ended, but Kwanza Sul Province has already harvested over 3,700 tons; a figure which was considered a target to be reached this year, as the provincial commissar, Ramos da Cruz, disclosed.

Ramos da Cruz said that, by fulfilling the harvest plan before the stipulated date, Kwanza Sul Province wished to convey very warm congratulations on the

convening of the party's Second Congress, an event for which the Angolan people from Cabinda to Cunene are preparing arduously.

According to that leader, there is every indication that the plan will be exceeded by a substantial margin. "Some coffee-growing enterprises have surpassed all expectations, as in the case of the Kilenda 1, a plantation located in the Chaiaia zone, whose areas have been constantly affected by the armed action of the 'UNITA' bandits."

The Kilenda 1 enterprise has already harvested over 300 tons of commercial coffee, with a provincial plan of 130, noted that leader, remarking that the well-known Cada has also already exceeded its harvest plan; while, in the latest assessment made, the Libolo and Amboim enterprises came very close to fulfilling the established goals.

The top-ranking leader of Kwanza Sul Province considered the success of the harvest a harsh blow to the conspiracies of the "UNITA" bandits, whose goal, at the order of their bosses, was to destabilize the coffee-growing areas, spreading terror among the industry's workers. But the prompt response from our authorities thwarted the attempt by the enemies of the people, and the harvest was a genuine victory.

The main concern now lies in the transportation problem, which must be resolved in keeping with the requirements, thus compensating for the altruistic effort expended by those working on the harvest. All the agencies associated with the coffee problems have been made aware of the priority to be given to this important branch of the national economy. Furthermore, there is no doubt that Kwanza Sul Province has fulfilled its mission, and very well.

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SITUATION IN FOURTH MILITARY REGION DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] The FAPLA have been gradually progressing in the fourth region, dealing heavy blows to the South African Army's complementary force, "UNITA," which has suffered casualties estimated at 70 deaths and 28 captives, during the past few days.

Forced to go on the defensive, "UNITA" in the fourth politico-military region has been attempting, through bomb attacks upon property of state and people's agencies, and the mining of roads and farms, to trigger psychological warfare as a means of survival for the terrorist groups in a state of deterioration.

Evading direct confrontation with the FAPLA units, as the region's political commissar, Capt Tkchicanha, claimed, the enemy is using people as slaves, for the looting of neighborhoods, later abandoning them immediately upon the movement of the defense and security forces, which are making progress in the area of protecting the defenseless people.

Concurrently with the military activities, the regional political leaders will be attempting within a short time to create an information bulletin to supplement the radio program, "Vigor and Force," for the reinforcement of the political and ideological education among the troops.

In accordance with the region's features (a zone of operations), the political courses and political information, as well as other recreational and cultural activities, are being carried out during the course of the combat marches.

The political and party work among the population recovered from the enemy has been successful, noteworthy among which is the incorporation of some of its members into state agencies, specifically, that of home trade.

The Confession of Former UNITA Members

Ermelinda Pedro, aged 19, a native of Benguela and former secretary of Brigadier Chendovava, of "UNITA," since 1978, a time when she was kidnapped at night, on a mission in Lomongo (Benguela), made the following statements:

"The items stolen from the people, particularly clothes, were used as 'money' to barter for the food items produced by the peasants. They forced the peasants to trade 40 kilograms of beans for a shirt. If they refused the compulsory offer of a trade, they were beaten, and everything was taken away from them, without any more bartering."

Previously affiliated with the so-called Patriotic Front region, a coordinating command of four regions: 93, 50, 25 and 89, Ermelinda admitted to having witnessed the dropping of parachutes containing weapons, carried by South African planes, usually at zero hours.

The subject of the interview, jailed when she was 2 months pregnant, in the vicinity of Huambo, as "UNITA" was attempting to destroy the Cuca factory, after a march which lasted nearly 25 days, starting from the "Patriotic Front," now has twins; she also praised the good treatment that she was given.

Antonio Amanheira, a 27-year old peasant and former sergeant in "UNITA," in which he was forced to be a militant since 1980, when they attacked his house, later went as far as Jamba; he has been under our authorities' control since 1982.

He declared: "Our mission was to rob and destroy, depending on the orders from the chiefs. We knew nothing about politics. Politics in 'UNITA' is only for the chiefs. All we had to do was to obey orders, forced upon us." Amanheira added that it was the hunger and nakedness that he suffered which prompted him to escape from "UNITA." He says: "Now, the comrade investigator has given me some pants and a shirt. I feel better now. I'll try to work again, and visit my family in Huila and Kwanza Sul."

NITA's Trophies

The child shown in the photo, without legs, is named Nelinha. She lost them, like many others, as a result of a "UNITA" mine, as she was accompanying her widowed mother engaged in daily chores, to support four other children. The child, with slightly pale skin because of the excessive loss of blood, is only 6 years of age; having been forced into an unfortunate fate by "UNITA," like so many others now receiving treatment in the Huambo central hospital.

"It is because of the mines which 'UNITA' sets in the peasants' fields that we now have a large number of patients confined in the hospital," was the emotional comment made at one point by Dr Meraldina Manuel, assistant director of that health institution. All this is, in fact, happening. Another 24 hours would suffice for us to view, with indignation, another mutilated child wailing on a hospital bed, in the same condition. These are "UNITA's" seeds of destruction, which lie in its very nature, and which it is desperately trying to maintain. It is in the essence of the "bandit civilization" that this madness will sooner or later die out.

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GDR REPRESENTED AT INTERNATIONAL FAIR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Oct 85 p 12

/Text/ Berlin--Thirteen foreign trade enterprises of the GDR will participate in the Luanda International Fair to be held between 8 and 17 November of this year.

In GDR economic circles, this is considered a "major contribution to the continuous in-depth development of economic relations with the People's Republic of Angola."

Among other firms, Electro-Consult, Industrie-Consult, Agro-Consult, Transport-Consult, Construction-Consult, and Intercoop (an organization of specialists) will show their possibilities for cooperation in Angola's economic development.

The "IFA" /Industrial Association for Motor Vehicle Construction/, a vehicle-building company in the GDR, will show a new tractor that is equipped with various tools for work in the field, model W-50 trucks, small all-terrain vehicles, and "Simson" motorcycles.

The textile machine-building company, among other things, will show a model of the "Komolcha" enterprise, built by GDR specialists in Ethiopia. The exhibit of educational installations and equipment is geared toward Angola's needs. For example, it will display an efficiently furnished classroom for primary education and teaching material for instructors and students.

The items displayed by the GDR also include a hotel room, textile products, and other consumer goods.

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DOMINGOS 'KIMBA' COMMENTS ON CABINDA'S AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Oct 85 p 3

[Interview with Evaristo Domingos "Kimba," by Joao Pokongo, in Cabinda; date not specified]

[Text] Lt Col Evaristo Domingos "Kimba," member of the party's Politburo, granted an interview in Cabinda, where he was monitoring the preparatory conferences for the party's Second Congress, during which he discussed several topics.

[Question] In your closing speech at the provincial preparatory conference for the Second Congress, you mentioned some manifestations in the Cabinda border zones, and called for vigilance. Could you tell us what type of manifestations you were referring to, and in which part of the border they have taken place?

[Answer] With regard to the topic that we had occasion to discuss at the conference's closing ceremony, it actually concerns a situation that we had been observing on the provincial level, and not only there. We might say that it concerns the areas in northern Angola where certain indications have been noted of possible enemy action. The statements made by the South African captain who was captured in the abortive action in Malongo are nothing new. That South African captain claimed that the Malongo oil installations had been included in their sabotage plan; and in the event that all options failed, they were instructed to move to a certain area close to our border. The South African captain was asked a question, in an attempt to find out whom he was to contact in a certain locality. He claimed to have received instructions from Pretoria with regard to the entity to be contacted. Nevertheless, we in Cabinda Province have been experiencing a certain amount of tranquillity for some time; there has been no enemy action, but we must always remain alert to the manifestations of the armed bandits. A statement was made recently about Cabinda Province by UNITA's puppet ringleader. Hence, such statements should not leave us resigned; because in Cabinda Province armed action can hardly be taken except by land routes. Therefore, South Africa's overt engagement against our country is becoming increasingly obvious; but this has already been noticed, and Botha has already had occasion to make a statement. Such statements have left us rather concerned and we, as leaders, must not fail to alert our authorized agencies. This is a special alert to the province's

authorized agencies, and for the people's vigilance regarding certain indications of some activities which we have certainly been noting in the border areas. The comrades living here surely know better than I that, in some of the province's villages, individuals in uniform and armed were located, holding "rallies." Well, these reports do not allow us to be at ease either. Hence, those are some of the manifestations that have concerned us, which have prompted us, in every instruction that we can give to our people, and to our authorized agencies, to say that we must be increasingly vigilant. This is what caused the call to attention; in other words, these are some of the examples that I could give; I could give many more, but I don't think that they would be fitting to disclose.

[Question] In connection with the action in Malongo, in the opinion of the Angolan Government, what is the future of the South African prisoner who led the unfortunate operation to sabotage the Cabinda Gulf oil facilities?

[Answer] It is general knowledge that the Angolan Government requested an explanation from the South African Government regarding this act. Understandably, our government's position will be made public after a concrete, objective explanation concerning this type of activity. Hence, one could hardly assume a concrete position on the government's part without a convincing explanation, so as to find ways of solving the problem of the South African captain who is still in Angola.

[Question] In your address, you cited the need to reinforce the party's leading role over the state in the province. How would you describe that necessity?

[Answer] Well, we think that the party's leadership over the state on all levels is a permanent necessity. During certain discussions that we held, primarily on the proposition regarding the reinforcement of the party's leading role, we witnessed some comments which prompted us to pay particular attention to that point. Furthermore, it is in accordance with my own statement based on the Comrade President's speech delivered on 30 May of this year in Cabinda, in which he also called attention to this matter. To be sure, the depiction of this situation doesn't mean that there is no party leadership over the state in the province. What we meant to say is that there must be a reinforcement of this party leadership over the state, and that reinforcement must be reflected in the training of the personnel who must monitor the state agencies. This is essential, because if there is not sufficient capacity, it may happen that the state's proposals could progress more rapidly, without the necessary follow-up on the part of the party. There must be a reinforcement in the departments of the party's Provincial Committee, so as to allow for a better monitoring; because the economic and social activities are carried out very quickly, something to some extent associated with the existing capacity in the departments.

[Question] What innovations do you expect the Ministry of Agriculture in Cabinda Province to offer in the near future?

[Answer] Cabinda is a province without fundamental agricultural activity. The leading agricultural activity that could be included in the state's tasks at

present is associated with coffee, the little palm production that exists, and poultry raising. Other types of crops, from the standpoint of the state, are non-existent, by tradition, as are sufficient facilities for development. Cabinda Province has only an agricultural director, and therefore it cannot have state agriculture. At the present time, we plan to develop agriculture, particularly in this province, and, from a national standpoint; an agriculture aimed at peasant associations and the state activity that is essential for agriculture. In addition to the coffee, palm and poultry raising, it should be directed essentially toward technical assistance for the peasants. First: participating in the reorganization of the peasants' associations. Second: providing technical assistance of a type that will make it possible for those peasants' associations, or even for individual peasants, to improve the work methods, so that they may bring about greater productivity. Cabinda Province has cassava and bananas as a fundamental food base. Therefore, if it is possible, using the agricultural technical assistances agencies, some techniques could be introduced which could improve those crops, improve them in terms of productivity. On the same area that the peasants or the peasants' associations are producing, that is, in terms of land area, they would produce twice as much if new cultivation and fertilizing techniques were introduced, as well as certain seed,also associated with the cassava staking and the banana plantation stalks, which could bring greater per hectare yield, far beyond what has been occurring. And those techniques are relatively easy, provided there is a monitoring team, a technical team which could create some demonstration fields; because demonstrations are essential.

It is not easy to go to the countryside and tell the peasants that, in order to produce more, they must use those techniques; because they are certainly not using them. Therefore, in the first place, there must be opportunities to actually demonstrate how the per hectare productivity can be raised through practical action. Clearcut examples that we have relate to cassava, the productivity of which could be increased by using new techniques, such as: installing the upright stakes by hand, but burying every stake, using a certain distance apart. These are practical examples that a rural mobilizer could introduce to the peasants in 6 months, for the use of more advanced techniques, and teach what type of insecticide they could use to combat all types of pests that may show up among the bananas or cassava. Our agricultural activity for this province must be essentially based on technical assistance to the producers and peasants, and distribution of improved seed or plants, which have been well selected; and perhaps introducing a different type of crop necessary for economic development, such as peanuts.

We are heading toward the development of crops with technological assistance to the peasants, based, primarily, on the areas and on the customs of the region. It is not easy to introduce advanced techniques right away; in the specific instance of corn growing at present, corn may be grown, but there is very little tradition for corn, something that cannot be compared with the southern areas which have rather sizable amounts of commercial production.

Our experience in agriculture has shown that our guideline in the future will have to be this. The state takes on the crops that it has the capacity for

taking on, and the growing of the others is decontrolled, giving their producers technical assistance, distributing seed, and introducing techniques for the use of fertilizers and pesticides, whenever necessary. This activity will, understandably, bring positive results over the medium term.

If Angola could have in its shops work tools such as machetes, hoes, pumps and engines, seed and other farm production implements, for sale, this alone would bring an immediate increase in production; because every producer would purchase them in order to produce. But everything depends on the economy.

Agriculture is an instrument of methodological activity, and it is not responsible for the total production from all the activity. Furthermore, the state enterprises have certain problems from the standpoint of cadres, organization, etc.

The new agricultural orientation is to authorize individuals to purchase the means of production, and to be able to produce freely,with the state becoming an element for instruction in new techniques, and controlling the marketing systems, based on the improved seed; because we must introduce those new techniques that will have to determine the productive activity of all the people who want to produce. Therefore, the fundamental thing in this respect is to make the facilities freely available, so that people may purchase and produce. Our activity consists of introducing new techniques and marketing systems.

[Question] Does this mean that, after the party's Second Congress, and based on the 5-year or long-term plans, there may be innovations in the system to introduce agricultural mechanization?

[Answer] We are opting for an extensive and not an intensive type of agriculture. And why aren't we progressing greatly with the spread of mechanization? Because there are tractors in Angola, and there are localities to which fuel does not arrive or, if the fuel arrives, we have no operators for the machines. If we had operators, there would be breakdowns in the machines and a lack of spare parts. Ultimately, the producer will have to use his favorite method.

2909
CSO: 3342/62

ANGOLA

FAO DONATES AGRICULTURE EQUIPMENT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Oct 85 p 12

/Article by Isaac Junior/

/Text/ An offer of agricultural equipment was handed over at the installations of ENAMA /National Agricultural Mechanization Company/ in Viana by the FAO and the Italian government to the Ministry of Agriculture in a ceremony which was attended by Vice Minister of Agriculture Antonio Russo, T. Eshetu, the FAO representative in Angola, and Francesco Decourten, the Italian ambassador accredited in Angola. The gift, which consists of a team of heavy machines for field work, two flatbed /trailers/ for hauling machines, two harnesses for technical agricultural assistance, and two official vehicles, will thus give a big boost to the work of the peasants and will close some gaps still found in the agricultural sector.

In speaking during the ceremony, T. Eshetu stressed the meaning of this offer and said that the project involving the RPA /People's Republic of Angola/, the Italian government, and the FAO in the agriculture field, "is in keeping with the need for strengthening the state system of agriculture and peasant cooperatives through the service to be rendered by the two mechanical and technical teams to make proper use of land currently not cultivated but suitable for farming."

Talking further about the project's importance, the FAO representative emphasized that the project is aimed essentially at helping small peasant families and "is not confined only to purchases and supply of heavy and light agricultural equipment but also calls for the training of Angolan cadres." This, by the way, has already been confirmed since 23 Angolan technicians have already been trained in the area of mechanics.

The next speaker was the vice minister of agriculture who began by expressing appreciation for this important and significant offer which comes at a moment when we celebrate the 40th anniversary of the FAO and World Food Day; then he also thanked the Italian government for its valuable collaboration with the Angolan government in the field of agriculture.

"We are in a period during which some changes are being made in the area of agriculture in spite of the difficulties we faced due to the war that is being

imposed upon us," emphasized Antonio Russo; later he added that, with the equipment now received, "we will be able to take some significant steps in terms of increasing food production, especially in the sector of family enterprises and peasant associations in the country."

It must also be emphasized that, in an effort to continue this project, three Italian technicians are already in Angola; they specialize in mechanics and are to provide technical assistance and vocational training during the initial years.

5058
CSO: 3442/58

ANGOLA

HUILA'S CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DIFFICULTIES DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Oct 85 p 12

/Article by Fernando Raimundo: "New Investments Called for in Huila Construction Industry"/

/Text/ Lubango--the province of Huila will, within the next several years, be able to supply itself with sufficient quantities of construction materials if it does get an emergency injection of investment funds for the reorganization of the entire industrial park.

The province is currently going through its worst times with a construction materials industry that is on the decline in three sectors, specifically, the idle brick and carpentry sectors which are the main bottlenecks, along with the obsolete condition of equipment where the youngest piece of machinery is more than 25 years old.

The shortage of transportation equipment, primarily for hauling clay, sand, lumber, stone, and lime, the lack of dynamite and other explosives for removing rocks, excavation and loading machines, saws, accessories and spare parts--these are other obstacles encountered in the effort to get this sector to produce properly.

Jose Joao Correia, the provincial director of the local IMC /Construction Machinery Institute/, who made these statements to our newspaper in this city, noted that the investment, if it were granted, would benefit not only the province of Huila but the entire southern region of all of "Namibe, Huila, Cunene, and Kuando-Kubango" as happened earlier until 1979; these areas are today greatly hampered by the lack of civil-engineering construction materials.

"If they were to give us new equipment, accessories, spare parts, and some imported raw materials for this enterprise, the country could justify the practice of constantly importing construction materials for this region in the country's interior or in other provinces," said the IMC director with much apprehension.

Ever since national independence, this enterprise never received a single investment or was allocated a ceiling for importing parts and accessories; this procedure up to a certain point caused the deterioration of old existing

machinery and, along with that, a drop in output in almost all production units under the IMC, the director added.

The province of Huila presently still produces very small quantities of tiles in all grades and sizes, cement blocks, raw and watery lime, which makes up for the lack of cement in some cases, mosaics of marmolite and flagstones, crushed rock, bitumen, lumber, iron frames for doors and windows, fences and walkways, among other products which are important in construction.

Low IMC Output Seriously Hampers Construction Industry Plans in Province

In view of the insufficient quantity of construction materials produced, operations of affiliated enterprises are limited and their liquidity in economic terms is limited, specifically regarding the ATM /expansion unknown/ and the building structures; this puts a heavy burden on the general government budget, in addition to the constant failure to carry out plans.

On top of the above-mentioned obstacles, the units under the Huila IMC are suffering from a lack of raw materials and other materials, as in the case of carpentry, where operations are practically closed down due to lack of wood which basically should come from the province of Cabinda, plywood, boards, oil and lubricants, as well as fuel and varnishes.

According to Jose Correia, to operate the brick factories at an annual installed capacity so as to turn out about 280,000 bricks, and to keep each production unit going, the IMC would need, for its five production units located in four townships, at least four heavy vehicles to transport raw materials, two excavator-frontloaders, new machinery with accessories and sufficient spare parts for repair and highly-skilled technicians for maintenance.

The two carpentry shops would, in addition to new machines, need a broad range of accessories and spare parts, fuel and oil; they would also need about 380 cubic meters of lumber, 1,200 sheets of plywood, 200,000 linear meters of boards, and about 200,000 liters of fuel.

With a work force estimated at about 500 workers and with a total average monthly payroll of 4 million Kwanzas, due to the constant closing of its production units, these people have to be transferred immediately to other units whose output is no better either.

To get some parts for the machinery, the enterprise has resorted to help given by METAFUS /expansion unknown/ and two railroads of Namibe whose durability is not the most desirable either.

Social Conditions No Better

As for social conditions, Jose Correia said that these are extremely bad since the workers have not had any material protection for themselves for the past 3 years, in other words, for work safety on the job, during the loading and unloading of toxic products as well as boards; this can be seen by the way in

which they catch contagious diseases, such as tuberculosis. There were no emergency first-aid stations and there was not even a dining room for the workers; local authorities withheld various items from the workers because they did not work in shifts.

As for party and labor union organization, all production centers have party cells, Party Youth nuclei, and labor union and enterprise commissions; literacy training drives are conducted constantly; about 200,000 workers have so far been given this training.

5058
CSO: 3442/58

BRIEFS

MALANGE FARMERS IN TROUBLE--Malange--The shortage and delayed arrival of seeds, the lack of fuel and the improper treatment to which machines are subjected were some of the topics that dominated the fourth meeting of local peasant associations which began on 15 October and which ended yesterday in this city. The meeting, among other things, deliberated on including women in the management commissions of the peasant associations and the fact that the provincial agricultural cooperativization support commission in the future will have the status of an executive body of the provincial cooperativization support council which, in turn, will report directly to the party provincial committee. The meeting approved the list of association officers who will participate in the current agricultural season and honored the first-level associations of "Soquesa" and "Lenine," both in the community of Lombe, "Mandele" in Cota, and others on the second level because their efforts led to an increase in the harvest. Speaking at the end of the meeting, provincial commissioner Ludy Kissassunda stressed that it is necessary "we must bear down on our picks and shovels while we wait for tractors, fuel, spare parts, and lubricants." The provincial leader of Malange emphasized that "we are going to rely on our own hands to fight hunger and to achieve economic development in order to improve the people's living conditions." /Text/ /Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Oct 85 p 12/ 5058

FISHING INDUSTRY IN BENGO--Caxito -- To revive individual fishing in the province of Bengo, so as to increase the catch volume, the provincial delegation of the Ministry of Fishing in Bengo has just received five boats (launches), it was learned from an authorized source. During the second and third quarters of this year, the catching plan was accomplished with a figure of 70.7 tons or 69 percent as compared to the 102 /tons/ which had been planned. A monthly report from the provincial delegation of the Ministry of Fishing points out that the decline in its activities was due to major difficulties, especially the lack of outboard motors, nets, fishing lines, and other materials. As for the distribution of frozen fish, 1,345 tons of that product plus 1,365.8 tons of salt were sold in the province between January and September of this year. /Text/ /Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Oct 85 p 12/ 5058

CSO: 3442/58

BRIEFS

FRG GRANT--From 9 to 11 December 1985, negotiations took place between an FRG delegation led by (Joseph Hassen), adviser and regional director for the Sahel and the Sudan at the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation, and a Burkina Faso delegation led by Justin Damo Barro, minister of financial resources, for working out a program for cooperation during 1985-1986. Following the negotiations, the FRG granted Burkina Faso a financial aid package totaling DM105 million, that is about 15.5 billion CFA francs. [Excerpt] [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 12 Dec 85] /8309

CSO: 3400/635

BRIEFS

1986 BUDGET APPROVED--Brazzaville, 16 Dec (ACI/PANA)--The budget of Congo for the 1986 fiscal year has been fixed at 417.399 billion CFA francs in revenues and expenditures. This austerity budget, which was approved on Friday and Saturday last week by the Congolese parliament, comprises 112.599 billion CFA francs for investments and 304.800 billion CFA francs for operations. The investments will be geared towards projects which will favor the revival of certain productive activities. A number of areas under the state sector which have already been reviewed will also receive financial support. Among these projects are the construction and rehabilitation of major hospitals like those of Brazzaville and Loubomo (Congo's third city, in the south of the country), as well as the Armed Forces Central Hospital. Rice fields and marcet gardens will also be cultivated especially in the south of the country and around the urban centers, in line with the implementation of the watchword of food self-sufficiency by the year 2000. This budget also makes much allowance for some mineral research projects with the aim of finding economic potentialities apart from petrol. The working sessions of the [phrase illegible] [Text] [Dakar PANA in French 1305 GMT 16 Dec 85] /8309

CSO: 3400/635

ROK ENVOY VISITS SAEMAUL FARM

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Nov 85 pp 4,5

[Article by Faustina Ashirifie]

[Text] Ghana has the potential to become one of the major exporters of rice in the near future if she could motivate farmers to produce more by using scientific methods and improved seed varieties.

Dr Yun-Jin Oh, Director of the Ghana-Korea Saemaul Farm Limited and Agricultural Training School made this observation when Mr Yong Chol Ahn, South Korean Ambassador in Ghana visited the project site at Asutsuare yesterday.

Dr Oh who compared his country to Ghana, explained that Ghana is naturally endowed with good weather, adequate rainfall and soil conditions more conducive for rice cultivation throughout the year.

The Director therefore expressed his determination to help the country to realise this potential which he said, could be achieved by giving leadership training to farmers and instructors in agricultural institutions.

Dr Oh, who was met lecturing the first batch of trainees drawn from agricultural institutions, public and private farms, hinted that he had collected about 132 varieties of seed rice to be tested on the various Ghanaian soils.

The idea, he pointed out, was to find out which of them would be high-yielding and pest-resistant to be recommended to the government.

The project has currently developed about 75 hectares of land, 15 hectares of which is under irrigation and 55 hectares under rain water.

Dr Oh said the course would be extended to peasant farmers as well and hinted that over 200 tonnes of rice was harvested last season.

Having been conducted round the various sections, Mr Ahn stressed his Government's determination to contribute to the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) and the total development of Ghana.

The Ambassador described the opening of the school as an integral part of the farm project, adding that very soon the curriculum and the teaching staff would be increased to enable beneficiaries get a broader knowledge in agriculture.

Mr Ahn impressed on the 18 trainees, two from each region, the need for them to impart the knowledge they would acquire to farmers in their areas to enable the right impact to be felt.

He also charged them to try and awaken the consciousness of the rural people in order to remove the negative attitudes which he said, impeded progress.

Asked about their impression about the course, one of the participants said it "has broadened our knowledge and hope that with the necessary assistance, Ghana would soon be exporting rice."

/9312
CSO: 3400/349

GHANA

AGRO-BASED INDUSTRY STRESSED TO SLOW URBAN MIGRATION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Stephen Kofi]

[Text] The PNDC in its determination to halt the rural/urban migration has decided to redirect attention and resources towards agro-based and small-scale rural industries.

Commodore F.W.K. Klutse, Volta Regional Secretary, dropped this hint when he opened the first of the ten regional exhibitions of manufactured goods, arts and craft at Ho last Friday.

The exhibitions, apart from serving as a prelude to the national Indutch '86 to be held in March next year, are to highlight the hidden and potential industrial resources and technology of each region with the view to harnessing them for the rapid development of the country.

Commodore Klutse, said it is the wish of the government to encourage and support such traditional and cottage industries as pottery, soap-making, weaving, gold and blacksmithing and others under its rural development and Economic Recovery Programme (ERP).

The Regional industrial Exhibitions are, therefore, to ensure the maximum success in this direction.

The Secretary for Industries. Science and Technology, Dr Francis Acquah, on his part, said the time has come for the restructuring of our industries to take basis from what we have need for.

He said there is the need to readjust the country's industrial capabilities to take cognisance of existing potentialities at the grassroot level.

Dr Acquah said food processing or post-harvesting activity is one of the priority areas of the country and urged entrepreneurs to move into this potential sector.

Among the exhibits were carvings, pottery, kente cloths, metalware, local beverages and food processings.

/9312
CSO: 3400/349

GHANA

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE COOPERATION WITH BURKINA FASO

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Nov 85 pp 1,5

[Article by Adu Gyamfi]

[Text] Ghana and Burkina Faso will encourage and facilitate the exchange of experiences in the field of traditional medicine.

The two countries will also co-operate in research and quality control of drugs and each party will enjoy the facilities and structures existing in each other's country in this field.

This was contained in a joint communique issued in Ouagadougou at the end of a three-day session of the sub-committee on behalf of the Ghana-Burkina Faso Permanent Joint Commission for Co-operation which has just ended.

The two countries exchanged information on endemic diseases, the systems of information between them and the harmonisation of laws on drugs and their control, and the need to maintain a certain level of drugs control.

To this end, the committee proposed that enforcement of provisions of existing legislation by the Ministry of Health and law enforcement agencies in trafficking of drugs should be strictly adhered to.

The concept of Primary Health Care should be pursued with diligence to bring medical care and treatment to a greater majority of the population. Consequently, there should be a list of drugs to be used by medical personnel at all levels of health institutions, it said.

The committee urged that: World Health Organization (WHO) certification system of quality control should be enforced in both countries to ensure that only drugs of proven quality should be imported into the health system.

It said health education on drug abuse and self medication should be vigorously pursued to make people aware of the dangers that such practices posed to their health.

Each country should furnish the respective authorities with a list of qualified pharmacists which should be reviewed yearly, the committee said.

The meeting agreed that certain common endemic and epidemic diseases existed in both countries and that there was the need for a concerted effort to bring them under control.

The two countries agreed that in order to further improve on their disease control methods, there was the need for co-ordination in the planning, programming and implementation of activities.

They stressed the need for improving upon their systems of information and agreed that quarterly reports on the respective health conditions in the two countries should be exchanged, but in the event of an emergency there would be direct transmission of information specifically to the department concerned.

In the event of an outbreak of an epidemic disease, joint action would be taken by the two sides, the joint communique added.

The two countries were represented by officials from their Ministries of Health and Foreign Affairs.

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CSO: 3400/352

GHANA

NEW VEGETABLE HIGH-PROTEIN FOOD DEVELOPED FOR CHILDREN

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Joe Bradford Nyinah]

[Text]

THE Food Research Institute (FRI) has developed a high-protein weaning food from winged beans as a substitute animal protein to reduce malnutrition in children.

Researches indicate that the incidence of protein energy malnutrition in Africa ranges between two and ten percent.

And between 12-15% of all death of children under 5 years in Ghana, are due to malnutrition.

But the Director of the Institute, Mr K. K. Eyeson, told the "Graphic" yesterday that the deficiency in protein and mineral can be supplemented not only by animal protein but plant protein as well.

The Institute, therefore, has through researches produced winged beans flour with a protein content of between 58.6 and 60% per 100 grams which has been combined with melon seed flour for the formulation of the weaning food for children.

To support the project the United Nations University granted the Institute a $26,000 dehulling machine whilst the institute also ordered the complementary equipment for full production and blending of the weaning formulation.

According to the Director, the winged bean (Psophocarpus Tetragonolobus) which orginates from Papua New Guinea had in the past received little attention as a possible source of protein.

With the introduction of the new weaning food, Mr Eyeson hoped that farmers would take up the cultivation of the legume.

To assist interested farmers therefore the FRI and the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ghana are preparing an illustrative brochure to guide farmers.

Already the legume has been successfully cultivated at the University of Ghana Experimental Farm at Kade and the Crop Research Institute at Bunso.

The new weaning food will be in powder form and packed in polythene bags.

The winged bean project is part of the joint United Nations University and Association of African Universities' Regional Food and Nutrition programme for Africa.

Institutions cooperating with the FRI in the project include the Centre for Nutrition in Yaounde, Cameroun, the Institute for Agricultural Research (ITA) Dakar, Senegal, and the Federal Institute of Industrial Research, Lagos.

The rest are the Department of Food Science and Nutrition, University of Ghana and the Nigerian Stored Products Research Institute.

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CSO: 3400/351

GHANA

NON-TRADITION EXPORTS INCREASE, STATISTICS GIVEN

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Kodjo Atsu]

[Text]

THE country's export of non-traditional products has seen a remarkable improvement this year over last year's with the introduction of new crops, thus increasing the country's foreign exchange earnings.

The non-traditional products include pineapples, salt, copra, natural rubber, cocoa, wood products, lime juice, and dry citrus waste.

A source at the Ministry of Trade which disclosed these in an interview yesterday said as at September this year the export of both natural rubber to Romania, West Germany and Britain and mixed roll (a rubber product produced by Freedom Chemicals in Accra) to Togo reached 1,944 tons which earned the country 876,486.35 US dollars.

Whilst in 1984 the country exported 532 tons of cocoa waste "Abinkvi" and earned 126,000 pounds sterling,' the earnings for this year as at early this month rose to 277,629 pounds sterling with the export of 728 tons, said the source.

According to the source the export of furniture parts by GHAMACO Company Limited up to September earned the country over £70,771 as against £27,826.83 earned last year, whilst another company, SCANSTYLE Mim Limited also earned over 274,357 pounds sterling.

Another company, Akuaba Furniture Company, the source said, for the same period has exported wooden toys worth over 28,049 US dollars as against 19,643.28 earned last year.

The source further disclosed that a Cape Coast based company, EMIL (Ghana) Limited by September exported lime juice and dry citrus waste to Europe and earned the country £487,235 as against 1984 earnings of £480,634.

The export of Copra which started about February this year, to date has recorded an export of about 1,434 tons valued at about 1,075,500 US dollars, said the source.

Meanwhile the government is currently exploring the possibility of exporting cola to Senegal in addition to Nigeria and Burkina Faso, the source hinted and mentioned that following the lifting of the ban on yam exports contacts have started on the exploration of the world market for the export of yams and that very soon licences would be issued to exporters. Figures for pineapple and salt exports were however not readily available.

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CSO: 3400/350

GHANA

CAMPAIGN TO BOOST COCOA, COFFEE, SHEANUT PRODUCTION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Salome Donkor and Sam Donkor]

[Text] The Ghana Cocoa, Coffee and Sheanut Farmers Association (GCCSFA) is to undertake a vigorous campaign to mobilise and educate farmers on the rehabilitation and development of cocoa and coffee to enable Ghana to boost her production of the commodities, especially cocoa.

Consequently, the association has set up a committee to contact the agencies responsible for the cocoa and coffee industries for the necessary advice and aid.

These were disclosed by Soma-Wura Diabuo Saaka, National Chief Farmer, at the third national delegates conference of the GCCSFA held at the Bunso Cocoa College, in the Eastern Region on Friday.

The conference was attended by more than 150 delegates from the nine cocoa, coffee and sheanut growing regions in the country. It was aimed at educating the farmers on their civic responsibilities and the need for them to organise themselves at the grassroot level for effective production.

Diabuo Saaka explained that the main objectives of the proposed campaign will be the rehabilitation of burnt and less productive farms, spraying of existing farms and the development of new ones.

The National Chief Farmer further said that the association is also embarking on a campaign to advise farmers to cultivate individual and co-operative sheanut farms on a large scale to increase sheanut production.

He observed that at the moment, the sheanut industry is centred in the Northern and Upper Regions and it is the intention of the association to extend the industry to other farming areas where the plant can thrive.

/9312
CSO: 3400/350

GHANA

FUNDS RELEASED FOR RICE PURCHASE FROM JOINT CHINESE PROJECT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Nov 85 p 8

[Text]

THE Ghana Food distribution Corporation (GFDC) has again released ¢32 million for the purchase of rice at Afife.

This brings to ¢45 million the amount of money so far voted since the beginning of September 1985.

Dr P. A. Kuranchie, managing director of the corporation, announced this at a meeting with the executives of Kpohorme rice Farmers Group on Tuesday.

Dr Kuranchie assured the farmers that the government, through the GFDC is committed to buying all rice produced by the famers to ensure that they are encouraged to produce more to help the nation attain food sufficiency.

He further assured them that the corporation was now fully equipped logistically to buy all their rice and therefore appealed to the farmers to resist the temptation to smuggle their produce to neighbouring countries.

Dr Kuranchie further called on the farmers to be vigilant when weighing their rice so that neither they nor the corporation is cheated and asked the farmers to report to management any malpractices by any official of the corporation.

Speaking on behalf of farmers, Mr Christian Lavi, General-Secretary of the Afife Farmers Association thanked the corporation for the steps taken to buy their produce and assured that all their produce would be sold to the GFDC.

He, however noted with regret that the banks unduly delayed farmers when cashing their cheques and called for a better and quicker system in the handling of the corporation's cheques.

/9312
CSO: 3400/350

GHANA

SOLAR CROP DRYERS DESIGNED, CONSTRUCTED DOMESTICALLY

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Joe Bradford Nyinah]

[Text]

The Food Research Institute (FRI) has designed and constructed three types of simple solar driers for use in drying crops for storage.

The driers can use solar energy to dry various products ranging from pepper, maize and okro to peeled cassava (kokonte) for storage.

Mr K. K. Eyeson, Director of FRI, told the GRAPHIC yesterday that the project was part of the Institute's Alternative Energy Programme which it contributes to the Africa Energy Programme on solar crop drying assistance from the Commonwealth Science Council (CSC).

The Programme seeks to shift emphasis from both fuel oil and wood which are currently facing crisis to solar energy.

Mr Eyeson who was recently confirmed as Director of the Institute, was answering questions on his institute's contribution to the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP).

He mentioned areas where the FRI could give effective help as Agriculture, Health, Energy and Manufacturing.

A paper on how the institute could contribute to these areas of the ERP, he said, had already been sent to the Ministries of Industries, Science and Technology and Agriculture.

Mr Eyeson hinted that in areas of livestock production, the FRI is involved in annual feed formulation and said many poultry and piggery keepers had benefited from the institute's services.

The director also said the institute was involved in analysing and drawing up standards and quality specifications for local cocoa foods like cocoa powder and cocoa butter.

He mentioned Allied Foods and the Cocoa Products Factory of the Ghana Cocoa Board as some of the beneficiaries of the institute's services.

The director called on industrialists to pay visits to the institute in order to know and benefit from its research findings and also to help finance some of the research programmes.

/9312
CSO: 3400/350

GHANA

CANADA INVITES EXPERTS TO REVIEW PETROCHEMICAL STUDY

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Nov 85 pp 1,5

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Excerpt] Canada has invited the Ghana Government to send experts to Canada to study the fidings of Petro-Canada International's oil exploration off the coast of Half-Assini in the Western Region.

The new Canadian High Commissioner to Ghana, Mr Aubrey Lawrence Morantz said this when he presented his letters of credence to Mr Justice D. F. Annan, PNDC member at the Castle, Osu yesterday.

Mr Morantz, 46, indicated that future co-operation between Canada and Ghana would be in the search for hydro-carbon resources to enable Ghana become self-sufficient in fossil fuels.

He said Canada would co-operate with Ghana in the mining sector to enhance Ghana's foreign exchange earnings and added that his country would also help to expand the joint efforts of the two countries in developing rural Northern Ghana.

The Canadian High Commissioner said the two countries have just concluded their annual bilateral consultations and that they are looking forward to the visit later this month of the President of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Mrs Margaret Catley-Carlson to continue the planning of future development co-operation.

However, Mr Morantz also indicated that Canada would participate at the Consultative Group Meeting in Paris, later this month to co-ordinate each contribution within a multilateral context.

Mr Morantz recalled the long standing relationship between Canada and Ghana and said his country would follow with interest the work of the National Commission for Democracy in renewing the country's political institutions.

Replying, Mr Justice Annan said the high priority Canada has over the years accorded Ghana in development co-operation has demonstrated a unique partnership that serves the cause of stability, peace and progress.

He said Canada's purposeful assistance to the Third World has given Ghana hope that given the political will the world is capable of rising above narrow selfish interests.

Canada has not only shown this in the economic field but has translated this to the intensified struggle against the abuse of fundamental human rights and worse still the establishment of colour as the basis for the enjoyment of fundamental human rights of individuals, the PNDC member added.

Mr Justice Annan told the Canadian envoy that Ghana salutes his government for the secrifices it has imposed on itself in the historic decision to impose limited sanctions against apartheid South Africa. He noted that Ghana is reassured by the pronouncement of Canada's preparedness to consider other far reaching measures, including the imposition of total sanctions and to sever its relations with South Africa absolutely if there is no progress in the dismantling of apartheid.

/9312
CSO: 3400/352

GHANA

REFORESTATION PLAN FOR NORTHERN PROVINCES INITIATED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Wendy Asiama]

[Text] The Forestry Department has embarked on the establishment of forest plantation programmes in the Northern and Upper Regions to off-set the apparent threat posed by the creeping of the Sahel south-wards into Ghana.

For a long term programme, the department is creating and planting barrier reserves along the northern borders of the country. In addition to this, they have started planting shelterbelts around farms as well as wood-lets in towns to serve as wind breakers to arrest soil erosion.

Under the programme, selected species such as mangoes, cashew, mahogany (Khava senegalensis) gmelina teak, eucalyptus, cassia and acacia albida are being planted at a rate of 240 hectares a year.

For effective continuation of the programme, a provisional amount of $2,303,260 was made available to the department this year to carry on with the programme, a spokesman of the department announced yesterday.

The spokesman further revealed that apart from the Northern and Upper Regions, planting of International boundaries is being done in Western and Brong Ahafo Regions where already 85,460 kilometres and another 96,896 kilometres of boundaries respectively have been planted.

The spokesman stated that a gross total of 182,356 kilometres of boundary needed to be planted but said already 165,355 has been planted to date.

/9312
CSO: 3400349

MALI

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE--The governments of France and Mali signed this morning at the headquarters of the Department of International Cooperation agreements totaling 458 million CFA francs. The first agreement, which covers 3 million CFA francs, is for [word indistinct] research in the central delta of the Niger. The second agreement, involving 105 million CFA francs, concerns assistance to the Niger Resources Exploitation Board for the exploitation of the hydraulic resources of the Niger River and the technical administration of the Silingue Dam. The third agreement, covering 350 million CFA francs, is for the development of agriculture in the southern zone of Mali. It is worth noting that Jean (Boulogne), the head of the assistance and cooperation mission in Mali, signed for France, while Mamadou Traore, interim adviser on economic and international cooperation issues, signed for Mali. [Text] [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 12 Dec 85] /8309

CSO: 3400/635

MOZAMBIQUE

VICE-PRESIDENT ANSWERS QUESTIONS AT PARIS SUMMIT

LD131301 Paris Domestic Service in French 0710 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Interview with Mozambican Vice President (title as heard) Marcelino dos Santos, delegate at the 12th French-African summit, with Paris Radio correspondent Farida Ayari in Paris; date not specified--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Vice President, as a Portuguese-speaking country and Frontline state, how can such a summit help you?

[Answer] Here and now, the important aim is to make apartheid more fully understood daily, and for Nazism, fascism, and apartheid to be destroyed. There must be a universal awareness that apartheid must be ended. Secondly there must be universal awareness that everyone must take action against apartheid, and I wish to speak particularly of the sanctions which must be applied against South Africa.

[Question] Do you think that the international conference that President Abdou Diouf is calling to impose sanctions against South Africa will take place?

[Answer] Various forms of action against apartheid must be developed. This conference must also be organized as one contribution to the struggle against apartheid. Thus we must proceed from the principle that it is a requirement, that it is a (?necessity), and that we need to find every means to promote an all-embracing movement against apartheid.

Thus yes, the conference must take place; it must happen.

[Question] If economic sanctions are adopted against South Africa, do you not fear the consequences for you?

[Answer] You know this is a very important question, especially to enlighten a large number of people. As for ourselves we answer this question by saying that, for example, when Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] was established, when we set up Frelimo in 1962, when we undertook the armed struggle, it was

never written down that Frelimo's objectives were to have something to eat, to have clothes, or to have a house. The essence was freedom and independence. We have lived through situations much more difficult than the present, but above all we are independent. Thus, whatever the consequences of sanctions against South Africa, well, we are ready to take the responsibility. Do not forget that we applied sanctions against the illegal and minority regime of Southern Rhodesia, and we suffered the consequences. And, as you see, today we are stronger than ever.

[Question] Do you think that the French opening towards the Portuguese-speaking countries and the Frontline states is an important political gesture? And what do you think France can give you?

[Answer] France and Mozambique have an interest in cooperating. Similarly, I think this interest also exists between France and the other countries. Countries like ours have great potential for development. Establishing relations with France, developing relations with Britain--well, there is scope for cooperation. And I think this cooperation is also of interest to France.

[Question] How do you explain that among the Frontline states there are three--Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana--who only sent their ambassadors in Paris or Europe as representatives?

[Answer] If you will allow me, I will ask you to ask them that.

/8309
CSO: 3400/645

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE DEFINES TASKS FOR 1986

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] The FRELIMO Party's Provincial Committee in Maputo intends to start a mobilization effort with the peasants for greater agricultural production, particularly in the area of grains, while at the same time taking action to reinforce the people's participation in the fatherland's defense. This decision was made at the Provincial Committee's sixth session, which ended yesterday in the nation's capital, under the direction of Lt Gen Jose Moiane. It was observed that, although green vegetable production has increased this year, attention must be turned to other products. Green vegetables have production periods and conservation deadlines; and therefore the peasants must devote themselves to producing other species, specifically, grains. And so that the peasant may start working on the land freely, deriving all the benefits from it, there must be peace, a basic condition requiring the liquidation of the armed bandits, with everyone's participation.

The mobilization and consciousness-raising of the population for its organization into communal villages, as well as the formation of peasants associations in certain districts of Maputo Province, were observations made during the course of the work at the Provincial Committee's sixth session.

Speaking during the closing ceremony, Lt Gen Jose Moiane said that the meeting had made it possible to gauge the degree of progress in the province's political, economic, social and cultural situation. He claimed that there has been a greater effort to implement the Provincial Committee's decisions and to carry out the party's work plans for this year.

As Jose Moiane remarked, these results were possible because of the involvement and determination of the committee members in mobilizing the population to execute the party's tasks.

Discussing agricultural production, the governor of Maputo Province underscored the effort undertaken to combat hunger among all sectors.

He claimed that the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture in Maputo would have to assume its role in guiding all sectors toward grain production. As he asserted, the green vegetable products have a certain period, since we have no conditions for preserving them in the country.

Jose Moiane commented: "For this reason, the District Committees must engage in an effort to mobilize and raise the consciousness of the population regarding the importance of grain production for the purpose of combating hunger in the province."

On this occasion, Jose Moiane cited the need to continue the effort to organize the population into communal villages in the province, He observed that, despite the fact that the effort has accrued positive results, it is not yet completed, and there are individuals who are living in a scattered fashion.

On the other hand, Jose Moiane congratulated the Armed Forces of Mozambique on the consecutive defeats that they have inflicted on the armed bandits, while stressing the need to intensify the effort for the population's politico-military training, with a view toward its participation in the tasks of defending the fatherland.

At the conclusion of his remarks, during the closing ceremony for the session, the governor of Maputo Province emphasized the need for creating structures of the "Perpetuators of the Mozambican Revolution" organization on all levels in the province.

Before the closing address, the summaries of the debates of the study groups, of the report on the activities carried out by the Provincial Committee's Secretariat during this year as well as of the draft plan of tasks for next year, were submitted.

During the debates, the study groups cited the need to give priority to the family agricultural sector, by creating more peasant associations in all the districts of Maputo Province.

The groups proposed the creation of orphan centers in the districts, so as to receive the children who have lost their parents as a result of the armed bandits' action.

On this occasion, the governor of Maputo Province expressed the view that the participants in the meeting had raised serious problems during the debates with which the province will have to deal.

He remarked in conclusion: "However, with the approval of the draft plan of activities for next year, we now have the ax and the machete with which to solve our problems."

The sixth session of the FRELIMO Party's Provincial Committee, which has been under way in the nation's capital since last Monday, was intended to make an assessment of the activities carried out by the party this year, as well as to plan others for next year.

2909
CSO: 3442/53

MOZAMBIQUE

FAM CONSOLIDATES POSITION AFTER BANDIT CAMP TAKEOVER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] The military helicopter in which we are traveling makes a series of turns in the air while at the same time losing altitude. Beyond those tending the large herd of cattle, we discern half a dozen huts and some scattered animals in the distance. The scene is devastating. With the land burned and cracked, there is a great outcry for rain. Before the helicopter lands, a few by-standers run in the direction of the noisy aircraft, while members of the FAM set up the necessary security. We are in Honwana, nearly 10 kilometers from the border with South Africa. Honwana is situated in the locality of Mapulanguene, in the Magude district of Maputo Province.

It was in the Honwana region, 15 kilometers northwest of the headquarters locality of Mapulanguene, that, on 11 and 12 October, units of our FAM, air force and infantry destroyed and seized a major camp of the armed bandits, who had been spreading death and depredation among the population of the area since last June.

When we left the helicopter, we were received by young Lt Zacarias Felipe dos Santos Machava, commander of the second company of one of the battalions detailed to the district of Magude.

Seated in the shade of a refreshing massaleira tree, the young commander of our troops detailed there described for us the effort to reorganize and regroup the population after the destruction and occupation of the bandits' camp.

Commander Machava confirmed to us the facts previously reported, to the effect that, in their disorderly flight, the bandits kidnapped some members of the Honwana population, taking them to neighboring South Africa, which is between 3 and 10 kilometers from the area.

Lt Zacarias Felipe dos Santos Machava told us: "After having been defeated on 11 October by the air force, and on 12 October by the infantry, the armed bandits took refuge on the South African territory side. In their flight, they abducted people from this region who were living very close to their camp."

While the dialogue with the commander of the company stationed there was in progress, we saw some members of the civilian population in the distance,

under the micaias. Shortly thereafter, at a brief meeting organized by the reporters, we learned that those people had come here as refugees from Malonguene, where they had lived before the attack and occupation of the Honwana camp.

This involved action to consolidate the positions gained by our Armed Forces by settling the population in the region now freed from the bandits' influence; because the vast majority of the local population was abducted to South African territory, leaving the Honwana circle virtually unpopulated.

As of Monday of this week, nearly 500 peasants, including men, women and children, were already located in Honwana. The population to be settled in that area now has already starated to receive some assistance from the Magude district government agencies.

According to Lt Machava, "We have already received corn and flour for the population, and we are awaiting the arrival of other products which are vastly lacking to the population, such as soap, matches, petroleum and sugar."

Since these are not actually people who lived in the bandits' clutches, the peasants now established in Honwana have not confronted the problem of nakedness with the same severity that those who led a life of captivity did. It is a fact that the population lacks sufficient clothing, but they do not show the ragged appearance of those who actually lived among the bandits.

With the backing of the headquarters locality's agencies, the peasants being housed in Honwana have already begun cutting poles and grass to build their dwellings.

Honwana Taken Without Resistance

According to the account given to us by Lt Machava, who personally commanded the operation for the cleanup and occupation of the Honwana camp, "The bandits put up virtually no resistance. When they noticed our approach, they divided themselves into small groups of from three to five persons, and scattered to the vicinity of the camp."

Lt Machava claimed: "When we reached the inside of the camp, about 1000 hours on 12 October, the enemy attempted to react, shooting at our positions. We opened intense fire and, 45 minutes later, the enemy retreated in the direction of South African territory, taking with them many dead and wounded."

When asked to explain the features of the Honwana camp. the young lieutenant said that, "It is not what one could consider a large base. It was a camp set up on a site located between two elevations, nearly 3 kilometers from the border line with South Africa."

Based on Lt Machava's explanation, we realized that, in fact, Honwana was not a military base, but rather a site from which the bandits had been engaging in criminal acts against the region's population.

On the site, there were not even any signs that large quantities of weapons had been located there. Honwana was not a base, but rather a vanguard post for action planned from South Africa.

This assertion is as true as the fact that the armed bandits fled (to be interpreted as returned) to South Africa when they were driven from their camp is undeniable.

The selection of Honwana is explained by the area's natural conditions: a broad plain, with a very meager population, which itself is scattered. The existence of two dams with a large volume of water was another reason that attracted the bandits.

After the destruction of the Honwana camp, the bandits, who were divided into groups of from three to five persons, vainly attempted to recover their lost positions.

It is Lt Machava who speaks: "After we had seized the inner recesses of the Honwana camp, on the morning of 12 October, the enemy attempted to take us by surprise. On every occasion, it was beaten and destroyed in disbandment. The last attempt took place on Wednesday, 23 October. They came in the morning and were beaten. In the late afternoon, they returned from a different direction, and they were again driven out; and to date they have never bothered us again."

South Africa Is the BA's Base

As Lt Machava explained to us: "South African territory appears to us to be the base for these small groups attempting to attack our positions; this is because our troops carry out patrols up to the border line, and they have never discovered the presence of any bandit group. The patrolling is done every day over an expanse of 15 kilometers, as far as Mangondzo. Another combing is done as far as the vicinity of the locality of Mapulanguene, also along the border."

As that officer of our Army explained: "During all these patrols, no confrontation with the enemy has ever occurred. This means that the small groups attempting to intimidate us are coming from South African territory. We can find no other explanation for this fact."

In addition to the regrouping of the population, the agencies from Magude district and from the locality of Mapulanguene itself, in cooperation with our troops, are undertaking the identification and registration of the herds of cattle that have been scattered, owing to the criminal action of the bandits. Some owners have managed to retrieve their livestock, whereas other cattle are still lost in the jungle.

Group From Chibanza Wiped Out

The recent destruction and seizure of the Honwana camp is part of a vast offensive that the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FAM/FPLM) have been carrying out in

Maputo Province, with the greatest effect in the districts of Manhica, Moamba and Magude.

For example, as Lt Machava remarked, "On 7 October, during the progress in the direction of Mapulanguene, coming from the Makhandzene region, we wiped out the small group that had been terrorizing the population of Chibanza."

Information provided by Lt Machava disclosed that, on this victorious occasion, "Our troops wiped out seven armed bandits and captured eight AKM rifles and a bazooka. This action took place at about 1000 hours on 7 October."

Population Witnesses Bandits' Atrocities

In a dialogue held with some of the peasants now established in the circle of Honwana, we found several statements attesting to acts of unadulterated vandalism committed by the armed bandits in the district of Magude in general, and in the locality of Mapulanguene in particular.

The first witness whom we heard was the young woman, Leonor Muhlunhi, the mother of two children. She told us that "the bandits stole all our possessions, including cattle." Leonor is a member of the group of peasants who left Malonguene to take refuge in Honwana during our Army's recent operations.

Her opinion was confirmed by Generosa Johane Mabunda, another young woman 20 years of age and the mother of one child.

Generosa Mabunda claimed: "We suffered greatly from the bandits' criminal acts. We were recently living as refugees in the jungle, because the bandits passed through our village of Malonguene often during their acts of looting and murder."

During the dialogue with both the peasants and some members of the defense and security forces, we noted that the action on the part of armed bandits in the Mapulanguene region had begun to be noticed starting in 1983.

At that time, as they told us, the activity was very sporadic and lacking in any consistency. However, on 21 January 1984, "the enemy made progress, and succeeded in its first direct attack against the headquarters locality of Mapulanguene."

In fact, even now the signs of bullet holes are visible on the various masonry structures comprising the small settlement of Mapulanguene.

After this action, which was promptly repelled by our troops, the armed bandits never again dared to approach the headquarters locality.

According to military sources in Mapulanguene, the armed bandits who had been encamped in Honana were reinforced by another group, the latter having been driven away from Matongomano early this year.

Joao Chibubo Mudlhovu,in turn, told us that, during October of last year, he was a victim of the armed bandits while returning to his village of Malonguene, arriving from Mapulanguene. Mundlhovu was intercepted on the road, and taken with two other men who were to be murdered a few hours later on the same day.

Joao Mudlhovu managed to escape from the bandits' clutches after a fierce, hand-to-hand battle with one of his captors. The incident took place when the other bandits had gone away to kill Mudlhovu's two traveling companions in cold blood.

He told us that, while the others were gone, "I was left guarded by another armed bandit. I took advantage of a minor distraction and grabbed the bandit's weapon; I managed to leave him on the ground and escaped."

During the escape, the bandit started firing at close range, hitting Mudlhovu in the shoulder. After his mishap, Mudlhovu succeeded in crawling, even though he was bleeding profusely, until he was aided by the region's population.

At present, Joao Mudlhovu still has an open wound, because even after the treatment that he received, the site where the bullet penetrated became infected again; and therefore he is still undergoing treatment.

Generally speaking, all the peasants whom we met in Honwana harbor an intransigent hatred for the armed bandits, whose criminal acts hurt them personally.

They are now regrouped in Honwana, based on action headed by the FAM/FPLM aimed at consolidating the positions gained upon the destruction of the bandits in that area. They are peasant populations, including men, women and children, whose faces show a ray of hope for a new life of peace and tranquillity.

2909
CSO: 3442/53

MOZAMBIQUE

TETE PROVINCE RECEIVES DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] The Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters has just granted the Agricultural Machine Operation Mechanical School (EMOMA) in Tete Province 2.5 million meticals to implement an integrated program involving agricultural production and the raising of small species of animals, as part of the battle being carried out by that region of the country against famine and on behalf of food self-sufficiency. It is anticipated that the grain and green vegetables produced within the context of this program will be allocated to supply the students of that educational institution.

Moreover, the planting for the 1985-86 agricultural campaign has already been started in Tete and, in the specific instance of Nhartanda Valley, the cooperative members are hopeful of accruing results considered to be basic for mitigating the famine situation in that province, which is among the most critically stricken by the effects of the long drought.

The integrated program for agricultural production and the raising of small animal species to be carried out by the Agricultural Machine Operation Mechanical School in Tete Province is the first one to have direct aid from the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters, which has been making appeals, at least in that part of the country, for the execution of programs to implement small development projects as a means of intensifying the battle against the serious food crisis.

At the present time, preliminary work is under way to prepare for the 1985-86 agricultural campaign over an area of 10 hectares, which will probably be used to produce corn. During the second period, this arable region may be used to produce a variety of green vegetables.

The program of the Agricultural Machine Operation Mechanical School will include two different phases. One relates to the development of agricultural production, and the other is aimed at building infrastructures compatible with the raising of small species of animals.

Jose Langa, who replaced the director of EMOMA, revealed to our correspondent in Tete that significant efforts are currently being expended to implement this

major integrated program, which constitutes a significant impetus for the concentration of activities in the battle being waged against famine and on behalf of food self-sufficiency.

He remarked that the corn and green vegetables to be produced in connection with the program would be allocated to supply the students in that technical-occupational educational institution.

Furthermore, the farmers in the family, cooperative, state and private sectors in Tete Province have already started the first planting for the 1985-86 agricultural campaign. This year, the peasants from the family and cooperative sectors in particular have decided to expand their productive areas; which will lend a considerable impetus to the effort to enlarge food production.

The Agricultural Machine Operation Mechanical School will, in this regard, assume responsibility for tilling the family sector's farming areas in the Green Zones of the city of Tete. The program is already in the implementation phase in the district of Matundo, where a vast area has already been worked on.

The Executive Council of the city of Tete, in turn, is involved in preparing conditions to enable the 1985-86 agricultural campaign to accrue positively major results so as to diminish the hunger problem in that part of the country. The equitable distribution of tilled areas is the responsibility of that agency; and it should be noted, meanwhile, that every family will be granted an area of 2 hectares.

In the Matundo district, some peasants already have tilled areas at their disposal. However, our correspondent points out that the work done by the Agricultural Machine Operation Mechanical School will later be carried out by the occupants of those productive regions, following the necessary division of land into plots.

In Nhartanda Valley, the results to be accrued in the 1985-86 agricultural campaign are promising. At present, the cooperative members are engaged in planting, as well as making the final adjustments in their productive areas.

According to statements made by certain producers, this agricultural campaign is expected to be different from the others with respect to the volume of the crops. "We are going to use all the available facilities to enable the agricultural campaign to accrue gainful results, and at the present time there is a great strength of will among the cooperative members established in Nhartanda Valley."

If, in fact, this great strength of will has proven to be highly significant, one of the features that have typified this growth is the improvement of an entire organizational aspect which, after all, is one of the principal, decisive factors for eradicating famine.

2909
CSO: 3442/53

MOZAMBIQUE

GORONGOSA INHABITANTS SEE IMPROVEMENTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] The afternoon was ending, and the sun beaming its final rays on the earth when the column of military and civilian vehicles arriving from Beira entered the main street of the settlement of Gorongosa, in Sofala. Scores of children, leaving their play for a moment, gathered along the road to welcome the new arrivals with waves, shouts, skipping, dancing and other gestures.

Men and women on the small farms located along the artery, who had been working on the land for the next planting, although the sun's rays were becoming increasingly hotter, interrupted their chores to turn an almost indifferent glance at the column, because during the last few days the arrival of strangers in Gorongosa had already ceased to be a novelty to the country folk.

In the center of the settlement, an unusual movement of people, both military and civilian, resembling that of large centers where the population is concentrated, was agitating the small street; while scores of trucks filled with commodities raised clouds of dust during their noisy passage.

Men, women and children, constantly coming and going, displayed in their arms dresses, skirts, shirts and other relatively new items in bright colors. It was the clothing from "Disasters," which had just arrived in the district to be sold in a nearby shop.

Meanwhile, at a corner of the street, we were waiting at the housing site, watching the movement that has taken over this small settlement during the past few days, and receiving the first impressions of this land of Gorongosa which, for the first time in its history, is grinding its own grain.

At the same time, we were pondering over the other Gorongosa of a different era, internationally renowned for the presence there of a hunting reservation, where businessmen, artists, politicians, film actors and other world-famous persons used to seek new and different emotions, by making safaris in the then famous game preserves of the Gorongosa National Park.

This Gorongosa which, with the destruction, on 28 August of this year, of the notorious "Casa Banana," the base which the armed bandits considered impregnable, became world news again, appearing in large headlines in the newspapers with the largest circulation, and which is currently a compulsory stopping place for any visitor, whether native or foreign.

It is precisely in order to restore that image which this beautiful country has always had, so that the women and children who were compelled for many years to live with the armed bandits or in terror of a war being waged nearby might smile again, trusting in the future, that the party and the government have not spared any effort to reactivate the economic and social life of this victimized district.

The first measure adopted in this direction was the creation of minimal living conditions for the population recovered from the enemy's captivity, which is showing up every day to our authorities. And this effort, this concern, is quite evident at the two lodging centers that we had occasion to visit during our stay in Gorongosa.

At the first center, although it is in an embryonic phase, some accomplishments are already discernible in the areas of supplies (both food and clothing), health, education and even housing; because the unstable temporary dwellings are gradually being replaced by more solid structures made from bamboo and grass.

At the second center, in a relatively more developed phase, the population is already suitably organized in residential zones, and conditions are being created to have hundreds of children of school age enrolled in educational establishments.

In the vicinity, previously an area encroached upon by brush or charred remains of former communal villages burned by the enemy, stalks of corn, sorghum, cassava and sweet potatoes are growing again vigorously, using production tools and factors, such as the ax, the machete and the hoe; and the seed is now guaranteed to enable the population to produce its food and surpluses for marketing.

Gazing thoughtfully at the sky, Sixpence Jeque remarked: "The only obstacle left to us to be concerned about is the rainfall which is late in starting."

Wearing "jeans" type pants and a flowered shirt which, although they were not outstanding for cleanliness (there are still soap problems at the center), were, nevertheless, all right with him, far better than the bark of a tree called "gumbo" with which he covered his body when he sought the protection of the Mozambican authorities, this peasant was one of the first to show up before our authorities, along with his family, even before the attack on the "Casa Banana."

Moreover, the clothing, of both men, women and children, is the first prominent impression that the visitor receives, at first glance, at any lodging center. The children living there, some of whom are about 6 or 7 years old, never had any clothes on their bodies in their lives. For a long time, the only clothing that the men and women had was "gumbo."

An official at one of the lodging centers remarked: "Because of the precarious conditions in which the newly returned people show up, we always reserve some clothing at the center to distribute among them right after their arrival."

He added that scores of individuals have shown up every day at the various loding centers, either escapees from the armed bandits or arriving from the jungle where they were forced to remain.

He added: "However, most of those showing up consist of women and children, because the men are still hiding in the jungle, since the enemy propaganda does not cease claiming that all those who arrive will be killed by our forces."

In a conversation with Mariano Antonio, aged 24, a former "madjiba" [armed bandit collaborator], the latter added that the armed bandits are still intimidating the population, claiming that the "caterpillars" thundering by every day in their task of clearing, are burying people who have voluntarily surrendered.

The former "madjiba" claimed: "Because of this intimidation, many people, especially men, are still hiding in the jungle."

Corroborating this, Tres Coroas Bulande, brother of Graca Bulande, head of the "madjibas" who is still at large, said that the men were sending the women, old people and children first, and not until several days later did they timidly approach the lodging centers. They were later relieved to see that nothing had happened to their families.

An old peasant with three wives and 11 children, recalling the horrors of the war that he and his daughter had experienced, stated: "The people were living like animals. There were no hospitals or medicines, and if any of us became sick or a pregnant woman gave birth, it was lucky for the person to survive or the child to be born in good condition."

Backing her husband, one of the wives claimed that the assistance that she had received at the lodging center was excellent, because immediately upon arrival she had received two dresses, two pieces of "capulana" [a type of cloth] and a shawl, in addition to clothing for ther husband, children and the other two wives.

"When we arrived here, we were even ashamed, because we were not wearing anything to cover our bodies. It was only 'gumbo," she added. Today, this family, as well as so many others who had been living in enemy captivity, is viewing the future with hope. The children, who hardly had time to engage in innocent day-dreams and mischief suited to their age, will now be able to do so, without fearing that a bullet or a grenade might end their innocent lives.

And the tractors which every day fill the area with the noise of their engines are, indeed, burying the horrible past, filled with dread, which men, women

and children had been forced to undergo. They are burying the poverty, hunger and nakedness; while at the same time opening up paths of hope for a better world for the fertile earth of Gorongosa.

Yes, life is being reborn in Gorongosa, a life filled with confidence in a better future.

2909
CSO: 3442/53

MOZAMBIQUE

REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION OF MARRACUENE RESIDENTIAL TRAINING CENTER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] A residential and training center planned to house at least 300 refugees and eventually train them in gainful activities, and in agricultural programs for their self-sufficiency is under construction in Marracuene, in Maputo Province. It is likely that, next year, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) will grant a sum of over $500,000 for the implementation, in Mozambique, of programs in the areas of local integration, multiple assistance, settlement, voluntary repatriation and supplementary aid for the needy refugees. The problem of the refugees on the African continent has been constantly debated from a standpoint aimed at providing greater aid, and the UNHCR itself has recently been facing serious financial problems.

As for the construction of the Residential Training Center in Marracuene, the project has not been showing the progress anticipated at the time, owing to difficulties encountered during the course of the past 2 years; and, at present, major efforts are being expended to finish four buildings, so as to be ready to take in an initial group of at least 100 refugees. The center has been planned to house about 300 refugees.

Reports provided to NOTICIAS indicate that most of the refugees who will benefit from this significant assistance are natives of the neighboring English-speaking countries; and that aid will also be given to the refugees coming from Latin American countries, in order to facilitate their eventual repatriation.

Last year, a sum exceeding $260,000 was appropriated to carry out programs for local integration, and multiple and supplementary assistance. A sum of $40,000 was reserved for the general budget, both for settlement and repatriation. In 1984, a total of $270,000 was also used, from an amount relating to 1982, for the first phase of construction on the refugee center in Marracuene.

According to reports, this year a sum of $283,000 was allocated for a program including local integration, multiple assistance, settlement, voluntary repatriation and supplementary aid; but, owing to the change in circumstances, the amount was changed to $383,000. The unused sum of $60,000 stipulated for last year has been transferred to 1985.

A report submitted during the marking of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations organization indicates that, in Mozambique, owing to the delayed implementation during the first quarters of the year, the United Nations High Commission's representative in our country proposed the cancellation of $5,000 in the multiple assistance project for 1984, a reduction of over $52,000 for local integration, settlement, repatriation and supplementary aid, and the freezing of over $180,000 still to be used for the multiple assistance relating to this year's program. As was disclosed, this means a savings of over $240,000; and, under these circumstances, the prospects for next year are not so very optimistic, in addition to the fact that there is not complete certainty whether the sums proposed for the same types of aid, totaling $534,000, will be approved by the Executive Commission.

It is also a fact that, unlike the other agencies in the United Nations system, the UNHCR funds come from voluntary donations; and at the present time this agency is facing a serious financial crisis. All UNHCR representatives have been expressly requested by the High Commission to reduce their activities, or even to stop projects, so as to surmount the decline in income.

At the beginning of this year, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees requested another donation of $3.0 million for the fund to aid refugees who are victims of famine and drought on the African continent. With this donation, the fund would be increased to $27 million. A first appeal to all countries was made in November of last year, to collect $8.9 million; and a second was made in December, for a sum of $4.9 million. The third one was made during the same month, to raise the fund to $23.7 million.

At least by January of this year, only $9 million had been collected, a sum which is clearly insufficent to aid the 2 million refugees in countries critically stricken by the drought, especially Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Central African Republic.

Half of the requested $3.3 million would be allocated for the refugees who have arrived by at least the beginning of this year, numbering 3,000 per day, in Sudan, coming from Ethiopia. The High Commission estimates that there are 600,000 refugees from Ethiopia in Sudan, and 700,000 in Somalia.

The representative of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in our country, Dr Onesimo Silveira, recently disclosed to NOTICIAS that the cases of Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia are the most tragic. He said that, the International Conference on Refugees in Africa, held last year, acknowledged that the African countries with their meager resources cannot solve the refugees' problem with the proper effectiveness without disastrous consequences for their economy, and in particular for the overall situation of the respective populations.

He expressed the view that, owing to the problems of underdevelopment, on the African continent, the humanitarian objectives for which the UNHCF is intended

cannot be dissociated from economic objectives which constitute the organic portion of the programs to aid the refugees.

He remarked: "It is on this basis that the UNHCR, in its assistance to the refugees, must provide for health problems, communications routes and areas of education which often constitute problems of an economic nature. Without this, the aid to the refugees would be wellnigh impossible."

2909
CSO: 3442/53

TRIBALISM SAID TO DELAY INDEPENDENCE

MB041520 Lusaka Voice of Namibia in English 1830 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Tribal fragmentation is one of the main factors delaying Namibia's independence, apart from other imperialist delaying maneuvers. Our division has probably become wider than that of our forefathers. If one reads the letters from (Maherero) to Witbooi and vice versa, one could see that there was a way of unity. We are very much bound by our small world outlook. If we are bound by ourselves, we will never see the flag of independence flutter in Windhoek. There are no two ways. There exists only one: the will of the Namibian people to fight for their legitimate right to freedom and independence.

As Reverend (Zephania Kameka) put it during a seminar this year: As long as the colonizers determine the terms of our freedom and independence, and as long as the Namibian people allow themselves to be tools of colonizers, there will be no independence. In that regard, it is the responsibility of each patriotic-minded Namibian to participate actively in the escalating national liberation struggle. This joint action should be a process by which we should focus on popular involvement in the struggle for independence, nation-building, and to raise the standard of living of the people (?of Namibia). Least to mention, we can only talk on national unity if we have regained those resources taken from us by the international finance capital. Unemployment is plaguing both black and white for the first time in Namibia's history. Unorganized education systems and inadequate and unhygienic living conditions is the order of the day in the mandated territory. This happens while the daily massacres and mass arrests of our people in the racist hands continue unabated.

Of late, Thomas Nikano, 40 years old, died on 27 January, 1985, at Kosile concentration camp. Medical experts giving evidence at the inquest at Oshiwarongo, on 2 October this year, said that his death could have been caused by various possibilities, including strangulation, a blow on the neck, heart attack, or hanging. This patriot allegedly promised SWAPO that he would in the future render assistance towards the South African illegal regime called insurgents. [as heard]

Thousands of innocent people die daily in similar pathetic situations. We should arrest this situation, we will never have that chance to (?be worried), for we would all have been wiped out. There is no truth whatsoever whether this patriot has committed a single offense against the Namibian people.

Amid all this [words indistinct] lies created by racist South Africa in Namibia, 75 Namibian patriots, who were detained on 30 September this year, had to appear before courts of injustice in Windhoek on 18 November 1985. The only crime these patriots have committed was to attend a rally in celebration of the 25th victory of SWAPO of Namibia. The judgment passed, in any case, should be treated with utter contempt.

The racist regime of South Africa has no right to make laws for us. How can a foreigner and intruder tell us how to govern ourselves? In the same revolutionary mood, the state of emergency declared in northern Namibia should be seen as an introduction of (?renewed) destruction of property, loss of more and more lives, and many more people being detained without trial.

The recently introduced so-called Multiparty Conference is yet another manifestation of imperialist [words indistinct] Namibia. While the mothers of the Namibian people are dying, its unelected South African puppets squabble over petty issues such as pornography. Clearly puppets have no national aim. They call their so-called government transitional. Transitional from what to where? The fact is we had experience of this type of political (?tactics) in the past. Let us put in the third gear towards independence now. This is a clear (?teller) which demands strong will and determination. We say the minority whites; the only way out in our struggle for freedom which will eventually engulf them in the very near future is to condemn Botha and join the liberation struggle for our country. Being in the run for independence is very exciting and difficult, but whatever happens will be to the benefit of our struggle for social emancipation and national independence.

For the progressive forces, the spirit of [words indistinct] should continue. In the year of united action for the peoples' victory let us march forward together. The struggle must continue. Victory is certain.

/8309
CSO: 3400/631

SENEGAL

SEVERE PENALTIES REQUESTED FOR SEPARATISTS

AB191651 Paris AFP in French 1221 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Dakar, 19 Dec (AFP)--The death penalty, a penalty of hard labor for life, and prison terms ranging from 6 months to 20 years were requested by the state attorney at the trial of 105 separatists from Casamance, in southern Senegal, who had appeared for a month before the court of state security in Dakar.

The verdict will be made on 4 January against the accused, who were arrested following two separatist incidents which took place in Casamance on 6 and 18 December 1983. The accused were tried for breach of territorial integrity, violence leading to the death or injury of peace officers, attempt to run an unauthorized association, or illegal possession of arms. The state attorney, who called for "exemplary sentences" in order to prevent the reoccurrence of such incidents, requested the death penalty for Cherifou Basene, accused of murdering a gendarme and a Mauritanian citizen. He also requested hard labor for life for Abdoulaye Diedhiou, who was accused of participating in the attack on the policeman; 20 years of hard labor for 5 accused persons, and sentences ranging from 6 months to 10 years' imprisonment for the remaining accused persons.

[Words indistinct] 14 lawyers who defended the separatists considered that the sentences requested were too severe as compared with the contents of the file of accusations. Most of the lawyers maintained that the arrests made were arbitrary, as confessions were made under torture. They called for an appeasing verdict, underlining that the problem posed was political, and needed a political solution.

/12858
CSO: 3400/669

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

LE SOLEIL ON IVORY COAST-ISRAELI TIES--Dakar, 19 Dec (AFP)--The resumption of diplomatic ties between Ivory Coast and Israel "marks a turning point in Africa's attitude toward the Jewish state," the pro-government Senegalese daily, LE SOLEIL, writes today. "The African consensus of the seventies on this question is somewhat flouted," the paper notes and holds the view that the Ivorian decision follows a "strictly national logic," which does not preclude "resentment and disappointment" (toward Arab countries). According to LE SOLEIL, the break of diplomatic ties between African countries and Israel was based on a principle, the principle of "the struggle against injustice" which continues to prevail, "since the reason that dictated the break still exists." The right choice for Africa rather lies in the revival of the sluggish Afro-Arab cooperation, the paper further says. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1024 GMT 19 Dec 85 AB] /12858

CSO: 3400/669

BRIEFS

'REFUGEES' RETURN FROM BOTSWANA--The minister of home affairs, Comrade Enos Nkala, has assured the 18 refugees who came from Botswana last week that they will not be victimized in any way. Welcoming the refugees in Bulawayo yesterday, Comrade Nkala said they will be protected by the lawful authority in this country like any other citizen. He said the refugees returned voluntarily after realizing that they had been cheated by bandits to be trained in racist South Africa (?against) reason. [sentence as heard] Most of the refugees left Zimbabwe soon after the general election in July. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Dec 85] /8309

'BANDIT' KILLED IN MATABELELAND--Harare Dec 14 (SAPA)--One bandit was shot and killed by security forces in a contact with a gang in the Lupane district of northwest Matabeleland on Thursday, police here have confirmed. An AK rifle was among equipment recovered. A follow-up operation is in progress. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0725 GMT 14 Dec 85] /8309

CSO: 3400/645

SOUTH AFRICA

VLOK INTERVIEWED ON UNREST SITUATION

MB191029 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Interview with Deputy Minister of Defense and Law and Order Adriaan Vlok in Cape Town, by Jannie Botes in Johannesburg on the "Network" program--live]

[Text] [Botes] The situation in the black residential areas of western Cape is receiving renewed attention this week with a visit by the deputy minister of defense and of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok. He is in our Cape Town studio tonight. Mr Vlok, good evening and welcome to "Network."

[Vlok] Good evening.

[Botes] What do you hope to achieve by your visit to black residential areas in the western Cape?

[Vlok] I have visited certain black areas today. I looked at the circumstances under which the men are working. I wanted to thank them and express my appreciation for the work they are doing for our country and for all our people. Now I must say that I was pleasantly surprised, first, with the circumstances under which the men are working. They are well cared for, but it is hot, windy, and rainy at this time of the year and I found that the men are generally very positive. Morale is outstanding as one young man of the military unit at Stellenboisch University said to me today: Sir, I am doing my part, I am doing my part for our country. Our cause is right.

[Botes] Mr Vlok, that is the situation of the security forces. What is the unrest situation in these residential areas?

[Vlok] The unrest situation has, since the announcement of the state of emergency, fortunately and visibly calmed down. We are thankful for this. The security forces are aware that something is brewing under the surface and that there are communists and radicals who are trying to intimidate innocent people into taking part in violence and unrest.

[Botes] Would you say there has been enough improvement for the state of emergency to be lifted shortly?

[Vlok] The state of emergency, as you know, has been lifted in certain districts but we must not be overhasty in this. Our enemies have succeeded in activating people to participate in shocking unrest incidents and we must be patient until we get the whole situation under control.

[Botes] Do you attribute the unrest situation solely to communism? Are there not other political causes that could be removed to improve the unrest situation?

[Vlok] There are political causes that can be removed. There are also grievances, small and large, that can be removed to which the government is giving serious attention at the moment.

[Botes] Can you be more specific?

[Vlok] Yes, grievances in black residential areas as, for example, water, streets, things which have not received the necessary attention for many years. They are receiving serious attention at the moment and what has happened at the political level you already know about.

[Botes] Mr Vlok, the boycott action is a problem. According to a businessman on the radio today, it has had a fair success in certain parts of the country. Can the security forces really protect consumers, especially black consumers?

[Vlok] We are living in a free country where everyone can buy and sell to whom and from whom he desires. We do not force anyone to buy or sell from certain people, but the security forces will not allow people to be prevented, through force and intimidation, from buying necessities. The security forces have plans in this connection, plans which, naturally, I cannot divulge except to say that if a man intimidates someone else, grabs a parcel of goods, he cannot be certain that he will not walk into the arms of a policeman in plain clothes. We are doing everything in our power to give the public the right to buy and sell, especially at this time.

[Botes] Mr Vlok, when one looks back on 1985, two incidents stand out: The shooting incident at Langa and the recent events at Mamelodi. We know that the SAP are working under very difficult circumstances, but is there really--and are you convinced of it--enough control that this type of incident, which has brought us unfavorable publicity abroad, can be prevented?

[Vlok] Jannie, these two incidents are exceptionally unfortunate and we have repeatedly said that the security forces are working under difficult circumstances as you rightly say. Control by the security forces is as good as it can possibly be. But we must realize that the security forces have to act under difficult circumstances at short notice and in many cases it is above human control for these people not to make mistakes. However, we are doing everything humanly possible to prevent such a reoccurrence.

[Botes] Certain black leaders said on "Network" last week that the mere presence of the SADF in black areas causes violence sometimes. How do you feel about the presence of the SADF in black areas?

[Vlok] The security forces are naturally the friends of all people in all towns and cities of South Africa and that is the image we want to project to the majority of people. My experience today, when we passed through a black area accompanied by security forces in a buffer armored car, was seeing people greeting us in a friendly manner.

[Botes] Do you not think that the police, as opposed to the SADF, would cause less aggression among blacks?

[Vlok] No, I do not think so. I think the majority of people in black areas and in colored areas want the security forces there. We had evidence of this today. A colored community today served the security forces and the SADF coffee and food. This is also evidence of what we encounter in the colored and black residential areas in South Africa, and we are there, Jannie, we are there to look after the interests, the lives, and possessions of the majority of residents of those towns.

[Botes] You have already announced that the police will be withdrawn from the borders to act internally. Does this mean that the SADF will be withdrawn from the black areas, the unrest areas?

[Vlok] The SADF is supported in the black areas, in the unrest areas, by the police. If the police manpower situation improves, which it will because of the fact that hundreds of them are going to be withdrawn from border areas, then it may be possible that the striking power of the SADF in the border areas will be lowered, but it will be done, and I want to emphasize this and this is the government's view on the matter, that it will be done in view of the security situation, the law and order, the stability that is important for all in the towns and cities where we are present.

[Botes] Mr Vlok, in conclusion--we have just heard on the news bulletin that the security situation in northern Transvaal on our border is not yet fully under control. There is still the danger of landmines being triggered. What are the security forces doing to protect the roads and lives there?

[Vlok] The SADF is in full control of the situation on our borders. We have the best equipment in the world to detect landmines that have been planted by cowardly members of the ANC and the South African Communist Party and to render them harmless so that people can move about safely. As one minister warned, people should be careful and not ride unnecessarily on roads which they have not used for a long time and which present an opportunity for landmines to be planted. We can assure our people that the SADF is doing all it can, with the best and most modern equipment, to eradicate this cowardly warfare that is being conducted against our people, against innocent children.

[Botes] Mr Vlok, we thank you for your participation in "Network."

[Vlok] It was very enjoyable. Thank you.

/9604
CSO: 3400/687

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO FREEDOM URGES MODERN WARFARE AGAINST BOTHA REGIME

EA171623 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Compatriots, today, we, the oppressed but struggling people of South Africa, are marking the 24th anniversary of our people's army, Umkhonto We Sizwe. Our army today has grown to a formidable force that has forced the racists to admit that armed struggle is here to stay in our country.

In his latest attempt to emasculate Umkhonto, the Botha regime has resorted to intensifying its threats and campaigns of destabilization and terror against neighboring states. We are being told today that the army of the people of South Africa is operating from outside the country, that our own army cannot operate from its own country, and that it needs the support of other nations for it to launch its attacks: That Umkhonto is being sheltered by the people of the neighboring states and not by us, we, who have strengthened it with our best sons and daughters. Today Botha and his henchmen are issuing deadly threats directed against the Republic of Zimbabwe, claiming that the landmine explosion that has brought fear to the racist troops along the borders have been [as heard] planted by people who came from that country. Yet we know that all these maneuvers on the side of the regime will fail. In the past it did carry out such threats and attacked Mtola in Mozambique, Maseru in Lesotho, and Gaborone in Botswana. But instead of lessening our tempo those massacres have instilled more determination in us to fight on because they (?assured) us that the enemy is tense.

Today we mark this 24th anniversary of Umkhonto We Sizwe with determination to carry our people's war to the victorious end. We are today determined more than ever before to swell the ranks of our army. We therefore call on our people to join in this final onslaught against [words indistinct]. Let us all form and join underground cells of the liberation movement and make plans of obtaining weapons of war from the enemy.

Fellow countrymen, our liberation war has reached a stage where we have to act (?decisively). Things have got to be different. The time to end up with demonstrations and protests is over. Today we have to face the enemy--an eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth. We cannot hope to defeat Botha with stones and petrol bombs alone. We [words indistinct].

All along we have been confronting the fascists using primitive methods. Now is the time for us to fight using modern weapons of war. (?It is) the task of each and every underground cell to look around and find a plan of obtaining weapons. If there is a way to buy them we will do just that. And if it means eliminating the stooges or an informer in order to disarm him we must not hesitate. Our country, dear compatriots, is littered with weapons of different kinds. We must get those weapons and use them to liberate our nation, including those [words indistinct]. Domestic workers (?could also acquire) by stealing them from their employers [words indistinct].

On the other hand, democratic elements within the white community can buy them and pass them over to the fighters for freedom. We must use every way (?to obtain them). Fellow countrymen, even as we mark this anniversary of our army our hearts are full of hopes because of the events that are unfolding in this country of ours. We are witnessing the enemy becoming weaker and weaker because of our telling blows. Its economy is in tatters. Even its backers internationally are beginning to doubt its efficacy and cannot be [words indistinct]. They themselves are beginning to acknowledge the fact that nothing will solve the problem of our country without solving its political [word indistinct]. This then is a call to us to intensify; we must intensify the war not to force Botha to introduce what is called [word indistinct] reform, but to force him to relinquish power. For ours, like all other liberation struggles, is a struggle for political struggle [as heard].

/9604
CSO: 3400/685

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS DISCUSSED

MB140917 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Discussion of black political consciousness with Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of the center for Applied Social Sciences of the University of Natal; Joe Latakgomo, editor of the SOWETAN; Percy Qoboza, editor of CITY PRESS; Henry Makitla, social worker, Musa Keith Zondi, national chairman of the Inkatha Youth Brigade; Tom Boya, Daveyton Mayor; Gerrit Viljoen, minister of education and development aid; Jabu Khumalo, student; Willie Esterhuyse, philosopher at the University of Stellenbosch; and Leon Louw, executive chairman of the Free Market Foundation, presented by Ruda Landman on the "Network" program--recorded]

[Text] [Begin video] [Landman] Opinion makers in black residential areas believe that the sustained nature of the unrest is connected with the political consciousness and sympathy among black youth. Sociologists agree that the black child matures politically earlier than his white counterpart. This probably explains why large numbers of schoolchildren insist on being called students rather than pupils. The difference lies ostensibly in the fact that a student is in a better position to understand his sociopolitical environment. Therefore, student representative councils--the so-called SRC's--are highly thought of by schoolchildren. Research by, among others, Professor Schlemmer, had found that the black child finds political direction and leadership at an early age.

[Schlemmer] We found, for example in an investigation which I conducted with Professor (Theo Hummpf) of the FRG in 1977 that the black power idea has extended in an awesome way to the youngest schoolchild whom we spoke to in group discussions, and that young 13, 14-year-old person had the idea that there is a determined objective for which he or she must strive by stone-throwing or whatever.

[Latakgomo, in English] I think if you look at white youth and compare them with our black youth, the white youth tends to have grown up in a society where he does not see too many problems, he does not suffer from the problems of being away from his parents for long spells even during the day. The black youth has the problem of having to cope with the socioeconomic problems created by the system within the home, within society in the townships, and therefore tends to react more sensitively to the problems in society than would a white kid.

[Landman] Although the congenial spirit of parents sometime finds it necessary to question the maturity of their methods, there is little doubt among friend and foe about the purposefulness of fighting the existing order. The political message is announced by slogans: one man, one vote, majority rule, uhuru, amandla [power]. Unanimity is lacking about who should mobilize and urge them to violence. In white as well as black circles the concept "to take in tow" is heard. The ANC's Freedom Charter is a popular guideline for many activist youth organizations. The majority of these organizations are affiliated with United Democratic Front [UDF]. Another mobilizing factor is the National Forum, a black consciousness organization which frequently clashes with the UDF.

[Schlemmer] If one has to describe black consciousness, in other words if one spells out what it stands for, a large percentage will support it because there is, as I have said this definite tension between black and white or this contrast which people are confronted with. If you name the organizations then one will find that the Charterists have a larger following than the black power people.

[Qoboza, in English] I think one of the things is we tend to confuse the issues. In the 70's, for instance, the black consciousness philosophy raged across this land and it was an activity purely aimed not at political power but at reorientation of the attitudes of people, something that says to you: That black man you have got nothing to be ashamed of the color of your skin. Be proud because you are beautiful. Be proud because you are God's child. Be proud because you are a human being. And to that extent this had a significant and dramatic impact on black people across the board around the country. But having established that--yes we know we are oppressed. Yes, we are proud black people, yes, we are proud human beings, where do you go from there? Then people began to reassess their values and their attitudes, and as a journalist I could see this movement moving into this mobilization camp of nonracialism under all types of organizations, the most important and most powerful being the UDF.

[Landman] Whites often wonder why politically active black children are not disciplined by their parents. The answer of many black parents is that the political generation gap between them and their children is becoming narrower. Analysts of the present unrest says that the tension between the youth and their parents in 1967 is today a trifling factor in many unrest areas. As one black opinion maker told "Network"--the children are busy dragging their docile parents screaming and kicking into the 21st century.

[Latakgomo, in English] As far as the political gap is concerned, it certainly isn't too much of a gap. There certainly has been far more political awareness and with every death in the townships more and more people get politicized.

[Qoboza, in English] I had a problem, for instance, that my children were far more to the left of me, and in fact when talking about everyday sort of responses to events and so on you find yourself in an untenable position that you sound like a conservative when you interact with them. But the most amazing thing has been that children have succeeded to very large degree to conscientize their parents.

[Landman] Although the political generation gap between many black parents and their children has grown dim, social workers believe that the social gap is becoming bigger and bigger. They say that the lack of communication between parent and child is dismantling tradition and disrupting family life. This, according to the social workers, must necessarily influence the child's stance against authority and discipline.

[Makitla, in English] There is a great generation gap and that has been caused as I said, it has been caused by the parent leaving early in the morning, he comes back late in the evening, he is tired, there is no time to talk to the child, there is not time... [changes thought] the child does not get the chance of telling the problems which are encountered. So that creates that generation gap because now parents don't have a chance of talking to their children, nor do the children have the chance of talking to their parents. For most of the time they are in the street. A black child in actual fact is not being brought up. He grows.

[Landman] Authorized blacks believe that although the radicalization of black youth in various areas is increasing, there are still signs of a large number of moderate youth across the republic. They wonder if the frustration of too high ideals, cliched mottos, moderate charismatic leaders and evolutionary political reform will calm the urgency of many activists, and the experts say it would be an error to underrate Inkatha as a power factor in black politics. Although this Zulu organization with its more than 1 million membership has its power base in Natal, Mr Musa Keith Zondi, national chairman of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, believes that Inkatha's political influence stretches countrywide.

[Zondi, in English] I would say at this point in time, I do not know of a single organization in this country which matches our membership because as I am talking to you we are commanding a following of almost half-a-million young people who are members of the Inkatha Youth Brigade and as such we are still enjoying the largest following in the black community. And I would also like to say that as young people became more and more radicalized--I would say the members of Inkatha Brigade, as far as I am concerned, are quite radical, but radical in a sense that makes them more aware of the responsibilities that they shoulder at this point in time, and the responsibilities that they will have to shoulder in the future.

[Landman] The presence of the police and the SADF in black residential areas is a controversial matter in black as well as white circles. According to Mr Joe Latakgomo, editor of the influential SOWETAN, children in black residential areas have been spurred to violence by the mere presence of the police and SADF.

[Latakgomo, in English] What started off basically as an antisystem attitude has now probably developed, perhaps, to an anti-SADF, an antipolice feeling because of what those kids have seen happening in the townships, because of how they have been treated by the police and by members of the SADF.

[Landman] Some moderate black leaders, who refused to take part in this program for fear of retaliation, want the speedy withdrawal of security forces and the lifting of the state of emergency. They have, nevertheless, defended both as stabilizing factors in the present circumstances. Mr Tom Boya, Daveyton's mayor, believes that the withdrawal of the SADF should possibly be considered now.

[Tom Boya in English] Police play a very, very important role in safeguarding the lives of people. We do have to live with the police. We have got to have police like we have our normal stations. I think what should actually happen is that forces, special units, etc., should actually be withdrawn and we should be left with the normal police which were there which will do their normal functions of curbing crime.

[Landman] Dr Ntatho Motlana is a well-known community leader in Soweto. Dr Motlana, who did not want to take part in this program is also member of the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee [SPCC]. In a report, this committee alleges that police action and the presence of the SADF stimulate violence in black residential areas. According to the SPCC the presence of the SADF creates an atmosphere of conflict and war that provokes children to violence. Therefore, says the SPCC, school attendance and the educational process of the children are being disrupted.

[Dr Gerrit Viljoen] Let me begin by saying that nothing gives me and the government greater pleasure, and it is our goal, than to see the emergency situation being lifted as soon as possible, that the presence of the SADF supported by the police should end, think that a less active role should be played by the police. But this is only possible if there is order in the community, if life and possessions of black residents in those areas are safe. If there is threat to those people's existence, safety, and possessions and if there is politically inspired brutality against people in authority then it is the state's responsibility to see that law and order are maintained.

[Landman] [Name indistinct], an elite black commercial school in Soweto--a center for education where a few hundred black children got only the best. [Name indistinct] has been established by the private sector to better the training of black children. [Name indistinct] standards and teaching facilities differ vastly from the conditions in thousands of black state schools in the republic. Too few schools, too few trained teachers, too many children for too few trained teachers and too few classrooms and problems in getting preschool children ready for school contribute to a very high drop-out figure. The political system caomes directly under fire if one talks about apartheid education and gutter education.

[Jabu Khumalo, student, in English] The situation has not yet changed in the schools. During the 1976 uprising, the students were saying that we want white education and so on, and the government studied the kind of grievances that were put forward and instead the government, what it did, it built up big schools, double-story schools, like for instance it brought white teachers and so on in the black schools and so on. But you find that it is the very same education. We still have a shortage of teachers, overcrowded classes, we still have the very same problems which existed 10 years back.

[Schlemmer] You have an enormous failure rate. You have an enormous drop-out figure. This indicates that education, while it is seen as an objective, has a constant demoralizing effect on the scholars. In other words, it is a factory of frustration and demoralization.

[Landman] The authorities defense is that they realize the seriousness of the crisis in black education and are trying to do something about it. Education spokesmen mention, for example, programs to better the qualification of underqualified teachers and to make preschool children ready for school. Highly qualified teachers and fewer drop-outs will bring about an even distribution of funds. The spokesmen say that education in South Africa has been centralized in the Department of National Education and that definite grievances in black education such as corporal punishment, age restrictions, and democratically chosen SRC's have received attention, but they add the elimination of all education grievances will not necessarily stop the boycotts and unrest in black schools.

[Viljoen] There is no doubt that the grievances given as reasons for unrest, boycotts, and violence within education are primarily directed at grievance in education, although there are grievances and shortcomings in education which are exploited. But it has primarily moved to targets outside education, especially politics. In other words, education has become politicized and therefore I am convinced that stability in the education process is not dependent only on measures and reform as the education level, but is also linked closely with the success which we are achieving in negotiated reform at the political level which will give political authority to blacks on decisions affecting them up to the highest level, according to the government's declared policy.

[Landman] Social workers in black residential areas warn that the socioeconomic grievances of blacks lends a driving force to political demands and resistance. The funds which the government has set aside to better the living conditions of blacks are regarded as doing the opposite. Community leaders warn that if the private sector does not play a greater role in improving the living conditions of blacks, African socialism will gain more favor. Grievances emphasized by the residents are increasing unemployment among young people, consumer expenditure which is being aggravated by inflation, the increase of hire and transport tariffs, a lack of facilities for healthy afterschool and weekend recreation, and a shortage of good housing.

[Makitla, in English] Living conditions as I can tell you is that you find that a family is staying in a 2-roomed house and they probably have got five or six children and between, let me say in the evening, you find that the children don't know what they can do here. They don't even have a playground or whatever it is. Now they only thing they have to do is to go out in the street.

[Landman] Professor Willie Esterhuyse is a Stellenbosch philosopher who has experienced racial questions firsthand this year. Prof Esterhuyse has spent his study leave at the Urban Foundations. According to him, there is no doubt that thousands of Coloreds have connected their ideologies to socialism.

[Esterhuyse] I think the most important reason which is a political one, is that capitalism, free trade, or whatever else we call it, is seen in the world of experience of blacks as the other side of the coin of apartheid and not always justified.

[Qoboza, in English] It is understandable. I mean the fact that young people are speaking so eloquently about socialism doesn't send me screaming with horror at night because I understand it is a reaction against a distorted free enterprise system that has left their fathers and mothers with nothing to show for their toil and sweat and have only left... [changes thought] the only explanations that they can come across which is, a system that is there to exploit black people.

[Landman] Mr Leon Louw is the executive chairman of the Free Market Foundation, an organization that aims to promote free enterprise and capitalism in southern Africa. Mr Louw says that necessary political and economic reform should go hand in hand with hanging the anticapitalistic feelings among young black people.

[Louw] The problem is really that blacks have lived under effective socialism. It is socialism that is problem for them. If we bring the free market or capitalist system to blacks, it will better their socioeconomic conditions much faster and that will help to improve their perceptions but it will not be adequate. An absolutely necessary precondition in addition is effective anti-propaganda. What they are now exposed to is socialist-marxist propaganda which says capitalism is the cause of their grievances.

[Zondi, in English] Basically, as an organization we do believe that the [word indistinct] enterprise capitalist system, in spite of its weaknesses and its mistakes and impurities, it is still a kind of economic system which is prone to bring about rapid development rather than other economic systems which have been devised as well. And I think a lot of people who will talk Marxism and talk cheap socialism these days are the people who really do not know what it is all about.

[Landman] Although there is an interaction among the diverse causes of the present unrest, the political factor plays the role of the connecting force according to black opinion makers. In other words stability and peace cannot be achieved only though the solution of socioeconomic questions. They must go hand in hand with an acceptable political solution. The political debate revolves today to a large extent around the question: What dispensation, for whom, and for how many will it be acceptable. The answer to this thorny political problem will probably offer the recipe to defuse the present explosive situation.

[Esterhyse] When I hear what blacks are saying, then I agree with those who say the following, namely, that there must be public commitment from the government that apartheid will be dismantled within a certain period. That is the one big thing that they are all asking. I agree with them.

[Boya, in English] The most important thing now is for people to sit down and negotiate the future of South Africa for the betterment of all South Africans and of course this can only be done by people sitting down regardless of color. We should actually forget the question of apartheid. Apartheid should just go in South Africa and of course if that happens and we are realized and recognized as citizens, as one people, in this country and I think that is the only solution to our problems.

[Qoboza, in English] Now I am afraid the time for games is over. The time for marbles is over. The time for verbal acrobatics is over. The time for the nitty gritty has come in, and so you know, if you can create a climate where men of reasonable substance can feel confident that they can sit down around the conference table and participate in an exciting venture of creating a new South Africa.

[Zondi, in English] We really believe that change will come in this country and that when changes come we will also be expected to take our rightful place in the running of the government of this country, and for that reason, therefore, that is why we say that we are very, very much careful in our radical demands for dramatic change in this country and not to destroy the foundations of the future. [end video]

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SOUTH AFRICA

PRETORIA BOYCOTT GROUP ASKS END TO INTIMIDATION

MB121124 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1115 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 12 (SAPA)--A strong appeal to militant township youths to stop intimidating residents and not to destroy confiscated provisions bought from white businesses has been made by the Pretoria Consumer Boycott Committee (PCBC).

Spokesmen for large businesses in the area today also called for dialogue as possible means of solving the boycott, which has Pretoria in a stranglehold after it started nearly two weeks ago.

The PCBC's urgent appeal follows a growing outcry from black consumers who have been harassed by youths in the city and the townships and had their provisions damaged.

Some complainants have said the actions against them seemed like blatant robbery by thugs who claimed to be PCBC boycott enforcers.

A spokesman for the committee today confirmed that such complaints had also reached them.

He said "area-committees" had been appointed to ensure that people defying the boycott were not harassed, because it was not the PCBC's aim that people should be forced into observing the boycott.

He appealed for the cooperation of black consumers "to be part and parcel of the action for the sake of the liberation of all the oppressed people."

The spokesman called on township youths to refrain from attacking food delivery trucks entering black areas. Having a "black" Christmas did not mean people should starve, he emphasised.

The PCBC had marshalls in the townships monitoring the boycott and these were the only people "authorised" to check whether people were breaking the boycott.

The marshalls, who should be able to identify themselves as such, had instructions not to destroy confiscated goods, he said.

Before taking the goods, the marshalls had to be sure they were in fact brought from a white store, and the confiscated goods would be donated to places of need.

The general manager of northern Transvaal supermarkets for Pick 'n Pay, Mr Nic Els, said today he fully supported any moves for negotiation.

ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce] and the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce had an unofficial meeting this week in this regard, but no further details were given.

"I reject any calls made for troops to man buses and trains during the boycott," Mr Els said.

Radical moves would not bring any solutions as the boycott's momentum was too strong to be stopped. The best way was to sort things out by dialogue, he said.

The managing director of Checkers, Mr Clive Weil, said "only a fool would disagree to dialogue and negotiations."

He added he did have reservations as to whether negotiations between commerce, the boycott committee and government authorities would result in anything, but it was "worth a try."

A problem facing retailers was that none of the demands made by the committee could be met by them as this was in the hands of the government.

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SOWETAN EDITOR COMMENTS ON BLACK BOYCOTT

MB120835 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 11 Dec 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Once again, black leaders in South Africa have called for a black Christmas boycott of white-owned shops and stores in protest over the government's apartheid laws. The boycott has been going on for 2 weeks around the capital, Pretoria, and since the weekend in Johannesburg, and there had been reports that black people shopping in white stores have been subjected to intimidation. Rick Wells asked Thomas Mazwai, news editor of the SOWETAN newspaper, how effective the boycott was.

[Begin recording] [Mazwai] Well, looking at the numbers going to town this time of the year, one is left with no doubt that there is stayaway from white business by township dwellers. Already one giant supermarket, Checkers, they have admitted that the consumer boycott is biting them, and if this affects Checkers, it would also affect O.K. and Pick 'n Pay, Hyperama, all these big shops, they will also be affected because this is aimed at them generally. So, looking at the numbers of people it is obvious that people are responding in large numbers in support of this black Christmas call.

[Wells] Is this response a voluntary one, do you think?

[Mazwai] Well, I would say it is more than 60 percent voluntary. People are generally sick and tired of the situation. Nineteen eighty-five has been a very painful year for black people at the hands of the government and black people will support any campaign so long as it is opposition to the government. Of course, there is, there are reports of intimidation, these are cases where people are being assaulted for breaking the consumer boycott, going to town, to go and buy, and they are assaulted at railway stations, at bus stations, at taxi ranks and so on. And the methods used to assault people vary from place to place.

[Wells] What kind of effect does this boycott of white business actually have on the shops in the townships?

[Mazwai] Well, the shops in the townships are smiling all the way to the bank. Organizers of the consumer boycotts have appealed to township shops to lower their prices but the laws of demand and supply have dictated otherwise. Obviously, as soon as there is an increase in demand the suppliers also increase

their prices and this is, I mean, happening in places like Soweto where a lot of traders have just said: well, to hell with this. Now we have got time to hit at the white businessmen and make much more profit than he is making, and they are just taking advantage of the situation and charging outrageous prices and opening until late at night to try and cash in on this consumer boycott.

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SOUTH AFRICA

PAMPHLETS DROPPED TO COUNTER PRETORIA BOYCOTT

MB121726 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1705 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 12, (SAPA)--Thousands of pamphlets saying "goodwill and peace for all" and "safe Christmas shopping" were distributed from a helicopter in Mamelodi today in an attempt to counter the consumer boycott that threatens to cripple small businesses in Pretoria, a Small Business spokesman said.

The pamphlets, issued on behalf of a grouping saying it is acting on behalf of the Pretoria Business community, said Mamelodi residents would be able to shop "freely and on peace" tomorrow and on Saturday because of increased security force activity.

Mr D.W. Rolt, chairman of the grouping, said in a statement today that "the security forces will step up their activities in Mamelodi and Pretoria" tomorrow and on Saturday.

"Tomorrow and all day Saturday ... you the people of Mamelodi, will be able to do your Christmas shopping freely and in peace."

The pamphlet claimed: "This Christmas bonus was arranged for you by the Mamelodi citizens, who negotiated in a spirit of goodwill with the Pretoria business community and the security forces."

It added special transport arrangements had been made and also encouraged township residents to "take advantage of the many Christmas offers at shops" and to "take the kids along."

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SOUTH AFRICA

RACE RELATIONS OFFICIAL ASKS ANC UNBANNING

MB121941 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1916 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 12, (SAPA)--The times had come to unban the African National Congress so that its exiled members could return home to campaign openly in the political arena, advocate Mr E.M. Wentzel, SC [Senior Counsel], executive chairman of the S.A. Institute of Race Relations, said at the University of Cape Town today.

Addressing a graduation ceremony in the education, social science and humanities faculties, Mr Wentzel, who is also chairman of the Johannesburg Bar Council, said there were "two ANCs."

"One is an ideal of national liberation in the hearts and minds of millions of South Africans, black and white. That ANC founded in 1912 has a noble history of forbearance in the face of insult and a steadfastness for non-racilism.

"The other is the ANC in exile, with its sadness and longing to be home, and its hardening policy of violence and even terror, and a hardline political programme forged in the alliance with the South African Communist Party and the undue representation of communists on its council.

"Those are the wages of exile. Let us not forget that in those long years of exile it was not yet fashionable to make pilgrimages to Lusaka. America had not yet done is reverse-Columbus and discovered Africa. [as printed]

"The ANC made its friends where it could; the influence of those who introduced the friends grew in the ANC," Mr Wentzel said.

Calling for the unbanning of the ANC, he said the ANC of 1912, which saw the future as a non-racial social democracy, was there in the hearts and minds of so many people who sought a moderate and peaceful solution.

"What we can all do is to convey a sense of urgency to those who govern us to allow all South Africans to participate fully and equally in the processes by which that solution can be found," he said.

Mr Wentzel added in order to achieve democracy, the political system should place constraints on the power of the central government authority.

"A sensible way of doing that is to protect by law and convention a wide variety of institutions which, in one degree or another, are independent of the government," he said.

A university was one example, as were trade unions, churches and the press, with the courts being the supreme example, he said.

"Thereby is grassroots democracy practiced in reality rather than in name."

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SOWETO BOYCOTT COMMITTEE SPOKESMAN DETAINED

MB131045 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1043 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 13 (SAPA)--The chief spokesman for the Soweto consumer boycott committee, Mr Jabu Ngwenya, was detained yesterday as organizers of the black consumer boycott began their first serious assault on the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatesrand-Vaalla area].

Amid indications that the boycott may be beginning to bite, Mr Ngwenya was apparently picked up yesterday outside an office in Braamfontein, Johannesburg.

The police directorate of public relations has not yet confirmed the arrest of Mr Ngwenya.

Three people were found shot dead yesterday morning in Krugersdorp, in violence apparently related to the boycott.

The body of one man was found in the Kagiso township. The other two bodies were found in the industrial area of Chamdor.

A spokesman for the Krugersdorp Residents Committee and the consumer boycott committee said the ages of those found dead ranged from 20 to 28.

He said the motive for the killings was still not known, but the organisations believed the deaths were connected with the "tense and volatile situation in the townships of Kagiso and Munsieville brought about by the consumer boycott."

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SOUTH AFRICA

OLIVER TAMBO DISCUSSES SITUATION DURING ALGERIAN VISIT

LD161047 Algiers APS in English 1144 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Algiers, 15 Dec (APS)--"The situation prevailing in South Africa since one year is going towards a generalized popular uprising," Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC) declared to the Algerian News Agency (APS).

During the talks Oliver Tambo, currently on a visit in Algeria, referred to the people's and military aspects of the ANC struggle, the policy of repression inside the country and aggression against the frontline countries, as well as rumours on the release of Nelson Mandela.

Mr Tambo first of all stressed that since almost a year "our people is permanently facing with courage and determination violence and massacres perpetrated by Botha's regime. More than a thousand of innocents were killed in demonstrations during this period." The ANC president still stressed that this growing determination has created a climate favourable to a popular uprising which will set ablaze the whole country.

Regarding the military actions recently launched by the ANC inside the South-African territory, Mr Tambo indicated that these actions constitute a logistic support and a complement necessary to the popular struggle. He added that there were then two aspects of a very [as received] strategy: the intensification of the struggle in all the fields. Referring to the aggressions against the frontline countries, the ANC leader pointed out Botha's regime is spreading these rumors every time the international pressure for the liberation of the political prisoners becomes intolerable.

Tambo also referred to the ANC relations with SWAPO (South West African People's Organization) indicating that this latter is a strategic ally and that Namibia's independence would only but precipitate the fall of the apartheid regime.

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SOUTH AFRICA

ANC COMMISSAR ON SUPPORT FROM NEIGHBORS

EA192130 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Interview with Chris Hani, commissar of Umkhonto We Sizwe, (ANC military wing); by unidentified correspondent; date and place not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Fellow countrymen, once again the bloodthirsty apartheid regime is threatening to invade yet another peace-loving independent state in southern Africa. Since the beginning of this week, following the landmine explosion in the northern Transvaal on Sunday (?evening), the apartheid authorities have been pointing an accusing finger at the Republic of Zimbabwe, blaming it for what they term harboring ANC militants in [word indistinct].

Naturally, the 5-year-old republic has openly rejected those empty accusations, and the ANC also has dismissed them. Our liberation movement reiterated the fact that Umkhonto We Sizwe operates from within the country, and that the landmines which are forcing the enemy to panic were planted by our units who are operating from within our own country. Umkhonto We Sizwe combatants are not people who are coming from somewhere to transplant armed struggle from foreign countries. Our armed struggle emanates from our determination to be free men.

The commissar of Umkhonto We Sizwe, Comrade Chris Hani, went further, explaining that our army draws its membership from the millions of oppressed and patriotic South Africans, who want to bring about a revolutionary transformation in our country, patriots who want the destruction of the apartheid system.

[Hani] The main areas of existence for Umkhonto We Sizwe and the main theater of operations for our army is inside our country, for we draw the bulk of our members, the most, in fact the overwhelming bulk of our membership, from the population inside the country and from the millions of our people who are exploited, who are brutalized almost every day. At this stage it is important, comrades, to dismiss with the contempt it deserves the enemy's propaganda that the ANC or Umkhonto We Sizwe have bases outside the country. We have demonstrated in a clear and positive

manner that our bases are inside the country, that, indeed, our bases exist in the cities, the rural areas and the farms of our country. That is where we have carried out our activities, and that is where we have hit the enemy very, very hard. The membership of our army comes out of the people who are disillusioned with the racist and fascist life that has become their lot.

So, then, the enemy's design is to destroy the ANC by organizing punitive raids outside the borders of South Africa. It is a futile action and it will never destroy our army because our army exists inside the country. That's why we have been able to react to these raids by organizing very, very daring operations within our country, indeed within the heart of our country. When the enemy for instance attacked Lesotho and massacred 42 refugees, our army was in a position to organize an operational [word indistinct] thousand km from Maseru, and this was one of the many groups that that army has established itself, has entrenched itself within South Africa by being able to organise conditions for its survival amongst our people.

It is important for all people to realize that this army is their army, that this army is rooted within them and that this is an army which is their (?kith and kin), and it is because of this recognition by our people that this is their army that they have been able to shelter, that they have been able to protect it from being, you know, arrested and harassed by the enemy.

[Correspondent] We then asked Comrade Chris why then is the enemy attacking neighboring states if ANC guerrillas are based within the borders of our country?

[Hani] The main reason is that the ruling class in our country has got serious problems, because it is faced with the growing resistance by the entire oppressed and exploited people. We have seen an unprecedented (?boom) of the patriotic mass organizations inside the country. Presently, the economy of the country at the moment is not functioning very well. In fact, we face a serious economic crisis, whereby more than 2 million people are unemployed, whereby the regime has had to go and borrow from the International Monetary Fund because it can no longer generate enough revenue inside the country.

At the same time because of the fact that the enemy has had literally to fight inside the country and outside the country, it has found that its own manpower position has had to cope with the internal problems and external problems and in order to satisfy its appetite for aggressive wars inside the country the enemy has had to think (?hard) on its constitutional reform. This constitutional reform has caused also serious problems between its own ranks. We know very well that [words indistinct] presently we have also seen the awakening of these [word indistinct] inside the country, the growth of independent and democratic trade unions. So that the point I want to make clear is that the enemy faces also serious considerations because, you know, of the morale of its own supporters.

So when the enemy has to attack both politically and militarily, it has got to convince especially the white population that it has got the capacity to destroy the ANC. And the easiest way to destroy its capacity, having failed to attack the combatants inside the country and the activity of the organization inside the country, the easiest way is to go for soft targets. And which are the soft targets? The soft targets are refugee camps (?even in) Maseru. The soft targets are information offices of the ANC in Maputo, and the soft targets are information offices of the ANC in London and other places.

So this is the response of the enemy to the escalation of the political and [word indistinct] offenses that the organization are carrying out inside the country. So in a way it is a propaganda campaign to convince its followers that it still retains a capacity to deal with the so-called enemy of the people of South Africa, and of course [words indistinct] the main enemy of the people of South Africa, of the ruling class, is the ANC.

[Correspondent] Does the enemy succeed in its campaign of trying to eliminate the ANC from the [words indistinct] intimidated by Pretoria's campaign of destabilization and terror?

[Hani] For us as ANC we have enjoyed very warm relations with the front-line states. Our struggle is supported and understood by the independent frontline states. From the very beginning the frontline states have always supported in many practical ways the struggle of the oppressed and exploited people of South Africa. They have supported the ANC with moral and political support. And they have allowed ANC to establish propaganda and information offices in these countries.

These frontline states have been [word indistinct] for South Africans who are going abroad with the view of the educational possibilities which they are denied inside our country. So the reaction of these frontline states to the escalating cross-border raids has been one of anger and bitterness. And in fact these raids have tended to unite the frontline states in their abhorrence and hatred [words indistinct]. And this system now begins to realize that the key to peace, stability and prosperity in this region, in other words the region of southern Africa, lies in the destruction of the apartheid regime inside South Africa.

So the frontline states like the rest of the progressive international community have tended to increase their moral and political support for the vanguard organization inside the country, the ANC. Of course, the ANC (?is sympathetic) and understands the problems that the frontline countries face, being themselves a product of colonialism, a system of colonialism that neglected their economic development and tended to [word indistinct] their economic (?existence) to fascist and racist South Africa. So the ANC understands the fact that some of these countries literally depend economically on racist South Africa, and that there is a limit to what they can do for the ANC. [Passage indistinct] Within the context

of the limitations that I have pointed out, the sort of help that it receives from these countries.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct] Chris Hani emphasized the need for us to intensify political work and throw more and more people into the arena of struggle.

[Hani] The success of our struggle depends on maximum political mobilization inside the country. It depends on the skillful combination of illegal and legal forms of our struggle. It depends on the correct interrelation or interconnection between our armed struggle and the mass united action of millions of our people so that for our armed struggle to be successful, we have got to strengthen our bases inside the country so that we should have the capacity to defend within our own country [words indistinct] against the enemy. This is the reality of the South African situation. The ANC for the reasons I have stated above can never hope to establish an external base. In fact, that's a recipe for the destruction of our political and military struggle. Our main objective [words indistinct] inside the country. Our capacity to wage a concerted political and military struggle amongst our own people and within (?our borders).

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SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO FREEDOM: ATTACKS ON NEIGHBORING STATES MUST BE HALTED

EA181657 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary: "We Shall Fight on Every Inch of Our Country"]

[Text] Compatriots, the latest arrogant threat of invasion into the peace-loving neighboring state of Zimbabwe by the fascist Pretoria regime following the mine blast near the town of Messina over the weekend must be a cause for concern of all the oppressed people of South Africa. It must be a cause for concern because once again Pretoria wants to aggress and cause death and destruction in a country that has nothing to do with what is happening inside the borders of our country.

Once again, faced by the bitterness of the intensification of our armed offensive, spearheaded by the people's army, Umkhonto We Sizwe, inside our country, the fascist regime is contemplating to resort to its (?usual) tactic of blaming other states for its own domestic problems with the aim of exporting the arena of conflict into those countries. To put the blame on the door of Zimbabwe or any other neighboring state for military actions that occurred inside the territory of South Africa under the Pretoria regime is sheer madness and the aggressive arrogance of a desperate (?bull).

The Pretoria regime has no right to blame anyone for such military actions that are taking place inside the borders of our country, except itself, except its criminal system of apartheid, which lies at the root cause of all the problems afflicting our country. Last Sunday's mine blast, and seven others before it, countrymen, are all operations that are being carried out by militants of the South African oppressed people's army, Umkhonto We Sizwe, militants who are operating in their own country of birth, a country they know very well, and they have nothing to do with the neighboring countries.

These combatants do not have to retreat to any neighboring country as they can easily (?be concealed) among their own oppressed people. These operations are part of the intensification of our armed offensive to dislodge this monstrous regime, and this regime must rest assured that these are not going to be the last attacks carried out against it. We are at war with it and we reserve the right to attack its forces on every inch of our

country, not because we have bases in any neighboring country but precisely because the freedom fighters of Umkhonto We Sizwe are everywhere in their country. Their military attacks are a continuation of petrol bomb attacks, the necklaces [burning tires] against the sell-outs and puppets in the townships, the grenade and stone-throwing attacks that are being carried out daily by oppressed workers and youths in the [word indistinct] of our townships against the heavily armed troops and police.

After all, Umkhonto We Sizwe is the oppressed people of South Africa in combat. The oppressed people carry sophisticated weapons of war. It is the young men and women who have survived the brutal killings by the heavily armed South African defense force troops and police in the streets of Mamelodi, of Soweto and Guguletu, of Sebokeng, Nyanga and other townships of our country. These are the young men and women who are hitting back with the same medicine that has been administered against our people for years now. Every part of our country, wherever there are oppressed black people, is an operational area. South Africa is at war with its own people and the regime must expect the attacks from every inch of our soil.

It is not Magnus Malan and Pieter Botha who are going to tell us where and when to attack them. We are going to hit their forces throughout the length and breadth of our country from the Messina to the Cape Agulhas, from [name indistinct] to Richard's Bay. As much as they too have been killing our people like flies for the past 2 years now in almost every black township of our country in all its four corners, we are not going to retreat, countrymen. The resort to blame Zimbabwe in this instance, just like blaming Lesotho, Botswana or Mozambique in previous instances, is yet another attempt to divert the attention of its white supporters inside the country and the international community to believe that the threat against the survival of this criminal regime does not emanate from inside the country but is a problem that is implanted from outside.

It is an attempt to deny that there is in fact a war situation inside South Africa itself and such attacks are not anything new or something that should surprise anyone in this country. No one on the borders of our country is unaware that the criminal Pretoria regime is facing a serious and deepening political and economic crisis, and it is obviously trying to fabricate an excuse to enable it to export its problems into the neighboring states, to try to tell the world that there is no revolutionary cement [as heard] inside the country, but the problem is coming from elsewhere.

This is clearly another advantage that the apartheid regime hopes to reap out of its banning of the press from reporting actions in the areas of our country that are under martial rule. Because even there in those areas attacks of a military nature have been carried out by our people against these heavily armed troops and police by the numerous mobile units formed by our people, and others by the highly-trained combatants of Umkhonto We Sizwe. But who is to blame for an armed attack that it carried out in Sasolburg, in Sebokeng, in Soweto, in Durban and Mamelodi, because there is no neighboring country to those townships.

Now the aim is to launch a series of cross-border actions into the neighboring states, allegedly in pursuit of the freedom fighters of Umkhonto We Sizwe so as to divert the attention of the world public from the deepening crisis in the country and the sadistic atrocities that will be continuing inside the townships. We, countrymen, must expose this aggressive team of the apartheid killers to try to export the problems of our country into other people's countries. It is our task and responsibility to pin the apartheid regime down inside the borders of our country. We must never allow it to get a chance of affording to send even a single soldier across the border to Zimbabwe, Botswana or Lesotho. This we must do by continuing to intensify the offensive against its troops and police throughout the length and breadth of our country.

The Pretoria regime must be given no respite to enable it to carry out its aggressive policy against our neighboring brothers. At the same time, through our armed attacks, we must stretch his personnel and armed forces to the limit, and by so doing weaken his offensive both internally and externally.

In our armed offensive, the freedom fighters of Umkhonto We Sizwe are with us everywhere in the country, countrymen. They are there armed with sophisticated weapons. Now is the time for every patriot and every cadre of the revolution to acquire those sophisticated weapons to inflict maximum casualties on the fascist repressive [word indistinct]. Gone are days when we would be the only ones to count our days our dead [as heard] in tens and scores without retaliation. To bring down this heavily armed regime we must stretch its forces and hit it hard wherever we (?see fit). We are at war and there can be no turning back. Movement forward can only mean the intensification of the armed struggle. Hands off the Republic of Zimbabwe.

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CSO: 3400/685

SOUTH AFRICA

SOME MODERATE BLACKS ANGRY ABOUT PRETORIA BOYCOTT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Dec 85 p 13

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] AS the Black boycott of White businesses in Pretoria begins to bite, some moderate Blacks have said they are being pushed too far by radical elements and profiteering township shopowners.

They said they were becoming increasingly angry at being made the victims of unrest behaviour by agitators and said vigilante groups were in the process of being planned.

A random survey of Blacks who had been dealing with Black-owned stores in the townships revealed they were being obliged to pay as much as 65c for a potato, 90c for a 35c cake of soap and R1 a litre for milk.

The Citizen yesterday conducted an opinion round-up among Blacks from the capital city's main township.

It revealed that the boycott of White shops was at least partially effective.

Meanwhile, the director of the United Christian Action group, Mr Gunnar Wiebalck, told the Citizen in an interview that it was becoming increasingly difficult for Blacks to "stay moderate".

He said that a mass of feed-back from Black townships, particularly in the Eastern Cape, indicated that moderate Blacks were becoming increasingly disillusioned because of the inadequate protection they received.

In some areas, he said, officials of local authorities were in fact giving credence to United Democratic Front leadership — pushing moderate Black leaders aside in the process.

In Pretoria White businessmen reported a sharp decline in purchases by Blacks since the on-off boycott started last Sunday.

A spokesman for a chain of departmental stores which specialises in the Black trade said in an interview that stores in the group in the Pretoria area had already suffered a 35 percent drop in trade.

At other Black-orientated stores in the city, spokesmen said in some cases purchases by Blacks had dropped to a tenth of the normal level.

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CSO: 3400/681

SOUTH AFRICA

CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP CRITICIZES CANDLELIGHT MEETING BAN

MB161938 Johannesburg SAPA in English [0000] GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, 16 Dec (SAPA)--The Roman Catholic archbishop of Cape Town, Bishop Stephen Naidoo, today condemned as "utterly reprehensible" and "a severe breach of religious freedom" the banning of the carols by candlelight service that was to be held in Athlone tonight.

The carols by candelight service was scheduled to take place at the City Park Stadium at 7 pm.

In a statement, Archbishop Naidoo said:

"As far as I know the service which was banned was a bona fide religious service.

"I call upon the authorities to state the reason why it was banned and on what grounds people are forbidden to gather and worship God.

"Why in some cases, is a service banned and not in others.

"Since when does a minor official decide what is a religious service or not.

"I find it utterly reprehensible that in a so-called civilised country people are banned from worshipping God during one of the most sacred Christian feasts.

"It seems to me a severe breach of religious freedom, where the state has a lot of explaining to do."

The secretary of the Federation of Cape Civic's Association, Mr David Kapp said: "We are amazed at the banning of city park candlelight service.

"There seems to be no method in the madness of the ruling class as it tries to silence any and every form of peaceful and progressive protest."

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CSO: 3400/675

SOUTH AFRICA

MANPOWER MINISTER DISCUSSES UNEMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

MB121629 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1527 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 12 (SAPA)--Over 270,000 temporary jobs have been created so far for the unemployed and as many as another quarter million jobless people will benefit from special training programmes as part of the government's R600-million scheme to counter rising unemployment in South Africa.

Also, at least 20,000 needy people had already received aid in the form of food, the minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, whose department is coordinating the relief programmes, announced in October, said in Pretoria today.

The R600 million, a substantial boost to the R100 million allocated in June to create jobs and train unemployed people to give them a better chance of obtaining employment, was split up among various government departments for the creation of a range of projects to employ people, with private sector participation wherever possible.

The Small Business Development Corporation [SBDC] and the Unemployment Insurance Fund also received substantial grants.

A 10-percent surcharge was placed on imported "luxury" goods to raise money for the economic relief programme.

"I am glad to be able to announce that good progress has already been made with the implementation of the programme," Mr Du Plessis said today.

The different government departments allocated funds had reacted with enthusiasm and there had likewise been a spontaneous reaction from a number of organisations in the private sector to take part in the programme.

"There was also favourable reaction from large numbers of unemployed pecple to participate voluntarily in the different programmes conducted over the length and breadth of South Africa, including the independent and self-governing states," he said.

As far as training was concerned, the Department of Manpower had already concluded 150 contracts with the private sector for the training of 160,000 jobless people of all population groups by March 31 next year.

"The development boards are training a further 70,000 unemployed people. It does, therefore, appear that as many as a quarter million people will benefit from the training schemes," the minister said.

A total of 41,000 unemployed people had already been trained in a variety of basic skills, and more than 25 percent of these were placed in employment immediately afterwards.

"The indications are also that a large percentage of the balance of trained people do find employment on their own within a reasonable period."

A large variety of job creation activities had been launched by different government departments while the Development Bank of Southern Africa and the SBDC had also initiated programmes.

"The Department of Manpower alone has for example concluded 180 contracts with private sector bodies which will provide temporary job opportunities for about 12,000 unemployed people.

"Preliminary figures indicate that programmes that have thus far been identified and initiated by other departments and bodies, provide jobs for a further estimated 260,000 unemployed people, of whom 90,000 are already in employment," Mr du Plessis said.

This number was expected to increase substantially as the programme continued.

/8309
CSO: 3400/643

SOUTH AFRICA

STUDENTS URGED NOT TO APPLY TO TAKE EXAMS

MB190443 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1942 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, 18 Dec (SAPA)--Pupils who did not write their final examinations this year have been advised not to apply to write early in 1986 by the interim committee of a Federation of Parents Teachers Students Associations.

"The committee said in Cape Town it had studied letters from the Department of Education and Culture received by matric pupils who did not write their exams.

"The letters invite students to apply for permission to write the exams early in 1986.

"There is no guarantee that any or all students who apply will be allowed to write, or that the demands of students will be met.

"After due consideration of the options open to students, the committee recommends that students should not submit the application and the proposed affidavit.

"We instead demand that all students be given an opportunity to prepare for a proper examination, which should be written on a date to be decided mutually by all concerned.

The committee demanded:

--The unconditional reinstatemert of all teachers who were victimised.

--The release of teachers, pupils and others detained under emergency regulations.

--"The withdrawal of the SADF and SAP from our schools and townships.

--"An immediate end to the harassment and intimidation of teachers and students."

--"That the exams be declared null and void and that students be afforded an opportunity to complete their syllabi and write exams [under] circumstances conducive to learning.

--"The right of PTSA's (Parent Teachers Student Associations) and PTA's (Parent Teachers Associations) to function."

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CSO: 3400/675

SOUTH AFRICA

WITWATERSRAND UNIVERSITY CALLS FOR END TO APARTHEID

MB121011 Johannesburg SPA in English 1003 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, 12 Dec (SAPA)--The council and the Senate of the University of the Witwatersrand today called for the repeal of all apartheid legislation and the security laws designed to maintain it. It also called for the negotiation of a new, just and democratic constitution, built on the rule of law and the protection of human rights.

In a policy statement on the "grave national issues" facing South Africa today and release to SAPA following a university senate debate this month, the council states that the university rejected racism and racial segregation, and was committed to non-discrimination in the constitution of its student body, in the selection and promotion of its staff, and in its administration.

Black education under apartheid was a focus, a symbol and a cause of the present national crisis. There was a need for reconstruction of the entire educational system. Particular attention would have to be paid to those whose education over the years had been neglected or disrupted. "The university commits itself to extend assistance to those from educationally disadvantaged backgrounds and those condemned by the policy of apartheid to conditions of life not conducive to a full realisation of the opportunities offered by a university education, so as to enable them to attain their true potential," the statement said.

"Furthermore, we commit ourselves to the cause of equal educational facilities and prospects for all, including the repeal of the entire body of legislation requiring separate facilities in education, health and welfare on the ground of race," the statement concluded.

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CSO: 3400/643

SOUTH AFRICA

DURBAN OPENS FOUR MORE BEACHES TO ALL RACES

MB121257 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1237 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Durban, Dec 12, (SAPA)--Today marks the beginning of a new era in Durban, the country's premier holiday resort, with the official opening of four more multi-racial beaches.

Durban's new beach by-laws were promulgated in the provincial gazette today, bringing to five the number of beaches that are unrestricted.

Tourists of all races who stay at the top hotels along the beachfront now have the beach right on their doorstep.

Bathers, however, have been making use of the multi-racial facilities for the past week and there have been no major incidents so far.

The director of the Parks, Recreation and Beaches Department, Mr Errol Scarr, said today that the department was not taking on any extra lifeguards because it was fully-manned.

The Durban City Council employs lifeguards of all race groups and multiracial teams would be used at the open beaches.

Fifty seven lifeguards were permanent and 10 more had been employed for the duration of the holiday season.

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CSO: 3400/643

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

CAPE NATURE RESERVE--Cape Town, Dec 12 (SAPA)--The administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, has with immediate effect authorised the opening of the Cape of Good Hope nature reserve to all races. In a statement, the chairman of the divisional council of the Cape, Mr L.J. Rothman, said to ensure that the prime objective of the nature reserve was not overlooked, the council needed to control the behaviour of visitors. The following measures would apply with immediate effect: --No vehicles carrying more than 10 people will be permitted in the Bordjiesrif and Buffels Bay areas. --Other than beach umbrellas, no tents, awnings or similar structures will be permitted in the reserved. --The plying of amplified music and musical instruments in the reserved is prohibited. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1943 GMT 13 Dec 85] /8309

CHURCH DENIES RACIAL CHARACTER--The Dutch Reformed Church is apparently fearful that the Day of the Covenant is being seen as symbolic of racial conflict. The mouthpiece of the church, DIE KERK BODE, [The Church Messenger], has said there are moves afoot to reduce the commemoration of the Day of the Covenant or the Day of the Vow to an event that damages relations between the population groups. A front-page article in DIE KERK BODE says the events at Blood River should not be seen in the light of racial conflict but in the light of faith and trust in prayer. Meanwhile, radical Afrikaans rightwinger, Eugene Terrblanche has been issuing warnings that his Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] will take action against any multiracial Day of the Vow march in Pretoria. Such a march has been proposed by controversial Afrikaans minister, Nico Smit. The Reverend Smit has, however, postponed organization of such a march until next year. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 11 Dec 85] /8309

OPPENHEIMER SAYS RSA NO PEACE THREAT--Cape Town, Dec 13 (SAPA)--It was "nonsense" to describe South African policies as a threat to world peace, Mr Harry Oppenheimer said today. However, obsession with apartheid in South Africa distracted attention in many African and other countries from practical matter which ought to be of much more importance to them, he told a graduation ceremony at the University of Cape Town. Mr Oppenheimer, who is chancellor of the university, said that as a result of this obsession, African countries spent money that they could ill-afford on arms and assisted so-called freedom fighters. All this increased their reliance on the Soviet Union. Africa's greatest danger was the rapidly rising population and food shortages. It was also by far the poorest continent and had a desperate need for capital inflow from abroad. Mr Oppenheimer said an efficient economic system based on free enterprise, rather than Marxism, and the development of exports should be a priority. However, development on these lines tended to be inhibited by excessive preoccupation with apartheid and neo-colonialism. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1204 GMT 13 Dec 85] /8309

CSO: 3400/643

SOUTH AFRICA

'SECRET' MULTIMILLION-RAND TRANSPORTATION PLAN REVEALED

JOMAG Uncovers Plan

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Shirley Woodgate: "Secret Plans for Rail and Road Network"]

[Text]

Secret multimillion-rand road and underground rail plans — with massive implications for Johannesburg's suburbs and its neighbouring towns — were revealed to *The Star* this week by the Johannesburg Metropolitan Action Group (Jomag).

Dubbed "Jomet Transportation Concept 2000", the 85-page document contains recommendations for up to 15 years hence for new highways which will cut a swath through established areas and destroy certain open spaces.

Other details relate to the widening of existing roads and the location of stations for the city's proposed underground network.

The secret plans, drawn up by the Johannesburg City Council for the Johannesburg metropolitan area, are known to have been circulating among certain councillors and officials in the Jomet area for over a year, said Jomag secretary Mr Conrad Berge.

The plans are also in the hands of property developers, though they have been withheld from residents or ratepayer bodies, he said.

The towns involved are Alberton, Bedfordview, Edenvale, Germiston, Johannesburg, Randburg, Roodepoort, Sandton, Kempton Park and Modderfontein, as well as certain areas of the West and East Rand Development Boards.

Mr Berge said the study indicates that the controversial north-south six-lane A3 arterial is indeed set to carve its way through Parkview Golf Course, bisecting Parktown North, and linking the Gillview interchange on the Southern Bypass with Jan Smuts Avenue at its intersection with William Nicol Drive.

A second major north-south six-laner is the A5 from South Rand Road to the M2, carving Moffat Park in half.

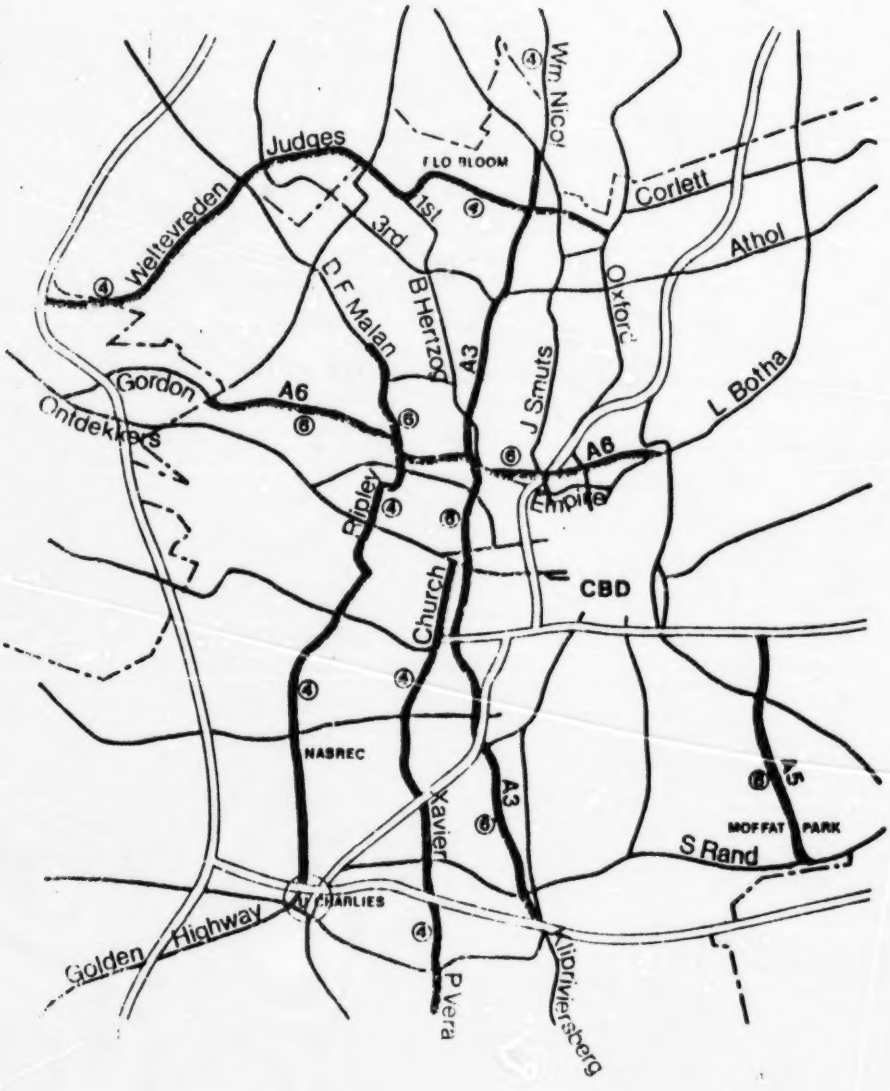
The east-west A6 arterial is planned to link Louis Botha Avenue in Houghton with Gordon Road at Long Road, Newlands.

The rapid-rail network is envisaged initially as a 20 km to 25 km system carrying well more than 25 000 passengers an hour in the central area.

The report warns that unless both the rapid-rail transit system and highway proposals are completed by the year 2000, the expected traffic demand will be well above capacity.

If the expected costs, given in 1982 rands in the Jomet report, are adjusted for an average of 15 percent inflation, it is estimated that R374 million will have to be spent every year for the next five years and, thereafter, R1 571 million annually until 2000 to cover the cost of highways and public transport, including the rapid rail system.

- **The proposed 16 km, eight-lane M4 metropolitan motorway — which will stretch from east to west in the south of the Johannesburg central area — will cost R228,1 million and will need special financing if it is to be finished in time.**
- **The proposed Jomet highway system — which comprises the A3, A5 and A6 six-lane arterials, the South Road route in the north, the Klipspruit Valley arterial in the south and the Marthinus Smuts Drive linking the east to Greater Soweto — will cost an estimated R878,9 million.**
- **The rapid rail system will cost R988,6 million.**
- **Excluding this cost, R28,8 million a year will be necessary for the next five years to implement the public transport infrastructure plan. From 1990 to 2000 about R91,2 million will have to be provided annually — assuming the rapid rail is successful.**
- **Road improvements in Johannesburg alone will cost an expected R400,4 million.**
- **Proposed road improvements in Alberton will cost an estimated R82,1 million, in Bedfordview R4,4 million, in Edenvale R12,6 million, in Germiston R61,3 million, and in Greater Soweto R101,3 million. In Randburg they will cost R59,9 million, R48,9 million in Roodepoort and R86 million in Sandton.**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Xavier
A3
MOFFAT PARK
S Rand
ST CHARLIES
Golden Highway
P Vera
Klipriviersberg

Extracts of Report Published

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Dec 85 p 24

[Three articles by Shirley Woodgate]

[Text]

Yesterday *The Star* published certain details of proposed highway and rapid rail transit plans contained in the 85-page document "Jomet Transportation Concept 2000". The secret report with far-reaching implications for the entire metropolitan area was obtained by the Johannesburg Metropolitan Action Group (Jomag) which revealed the contents in the interest of better planning with the people rather than for them. Today we publish further extracts from the report.

The main features of the "Jomet 2000 Transportation Concept" highlighted by the Johannesburg Metropolitan Action Group (Jomag) emphasise that several previous observations about projected road developments have been well founded. Jomag comments:

● The A6 east/west arterial from Gordon Road in Newlands to Louis Botha Avenue near St John's is to be six lanes throughout and the alignment looks much as predicted: St Andrew's Road/Parktown West/Country Club, but there is a major surprise in its use of Main Road, Melville, the Westdene Koppies and Waterval before ploughing through the eastern end of Newlands.

This alignment may explain the recent application for a shopping centre in the vicinity of Westdene Koppies, said Mr Conrad Berge, secretary of Jomag.

● The A3 north/south arterial from the Gillview Interchange in the southern suburbs along the Parkview Golf Course to William Nicol Drive at its intersection with Jan Smuts Drive in Sandton.

Interesting features include the description of the A3 along Parkview Golf Course, through Parktown North and Dunkeld West as a collector — to be created by improvements to existing roads — but it is fairly safe to predict it will not stay a collector for long.

One surprise is that the A3 does not make use of Klipriver Drive through West Turffontein but passes through the Southdale Slimes Dam as shown on earlier layouts. In this area it is six lanes and will probably affect some factories, says Mr Berge.

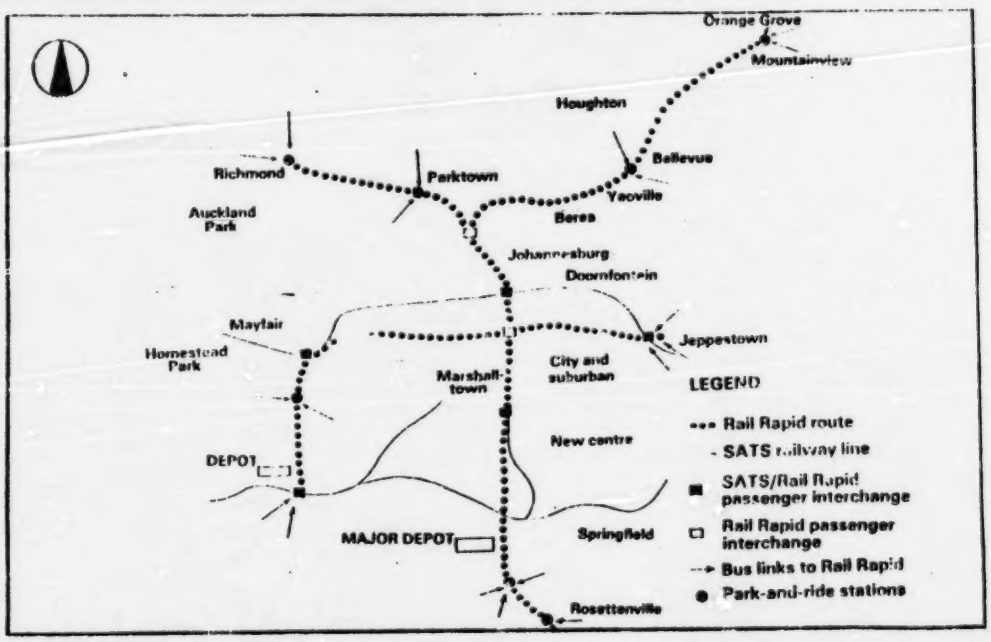
● D F Malan Drive is to be carried southwards, making use of Ripley Road which is to widened to four lanes. Main Road, Melville,

seems destined for a double blow — to be widened to six lanes as well as carrying a short length of the A6.

● A new "northern" link to connect 1st Avenue, Linden with Corlett Drive. This will be four lanes wide and seems to make use of the southern edge of the Florence Bloom Bird Sanctuary before passing directly through Craighall Park and Dunkeld.

● A new A5 north/south arterial from the M2 southwards, crossing the Heidelberg Road and passing through Roseacre and the eastern edge of Moffat Park to join with the South Rand Road between Linmeyer and Risana. It will be six lanes.

● A north/south arterial road, partly new and partly making use of existing roads, starting in the north as Church Street in Mayfair, through the Crown interchange with M2, following a straightened and widened Crownwood Road to the Xavier Street interchange with M1, onward using Xavier Street, the Ridgeway interchange on the Southern Bypass and the Mondeor Spruit to Colimbine and then on to Peggy Vera Road in Kibler Park. This is a four-lane road.



This diagram, taken from the Jomet report, indicates the proposed route of the two-line rapid rail system. According to the report, construction should start in the next decade.

The A6 and the A3

The story of the two six-lane arterials, the east/west A6 and the north/south A3, is a year-long tale of denials and, in the case of the former, denials right up to Parliament.

Jomag's detailed account of official hedging regarding the two roads dates back to October last year when Johannesburg City Council management committee chairman, Mr Francois Oberholzer, said plans for the A6 existed "but were published 20 years ago and are 30 years away".

Only a day after this admission, Dr John Mortimer, director of technical services, denied that the road would be built and said plans had been abandoned in 1972.

Further denials followed from the engineer's department liaison officer, Mr John Bates, who said: "We forgot about it years ago", and from several city councillors.

Councillor Koos Roets said: "There is no truth in the claim that there are plans to build the A6." Councillor John Fick said: "The plans were scrapped in 1970." The chairman of the transportation committee, Councillor Danie van Zyl, stated: "There is no secret plan. The council has nothing in mind at the moment."

In February, Johannesburg's chief road planning and traffic engineer, Mr John Sampson, said that no planning for the A6 was being done by the council.

Finally, in April this year, the matter was taken up by Progressive Federal Party MP, Dr Marius Barnard, in the House of Assembly.

Replying to Dr Barnard's questions, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, quoted a 1979 management committee resolution stating that not only was the council strongly opposed to the A6 route, but any plans regarding the route had been shelved.

At this stage, Jomag published a copy of a February 1984 management committee resolution recommending the expropriation of stands 250, 251 (the present site of Panburgers) and 252 in Richmond Extension 1 because "the development plan submitted for stands 250 and 252 will severely affect the proposed A6 arterial road".

At least two senior council officials commented on the A3.

Mr T Carlisle, deputy city planner, said: "The A3 ceases to exist at Barry Hertzog Avenue. There is no need to build an arterial road to the north."

And Dr Mortimer, commenting on Jomag's allegations, went on record as saying that Mr Berge must have been good as a child at games where dots were joined to make a donkey.

"The A3 was planned to link Barry Hertzog Avenue to Main Reef Road West and that was all that was planned — between these two extremities only," he added.

Report Dated October 1984

The Johannesburg Metropolitan Action Group (Jomag) first got wind of the 85-page "Jomet Transportation Study 2000" early this year when the body obtained a nine-page document dated Johannesburg, October 1984, and endorsed "Approved by M-Tab on 18/1/85".

M-Tab is the Metropolitan Transport Advisory Board, comprising representatives of the public and private sector, which advises the Administrator in terms of the Urban Transport Act.

In July, Mr R A Stanway, transportation consultant to the National Transport Commission, and Mr M F Mitchell, senior Department of Transport planner, delivered a paper entitled "The Johannesburg Mass Transit Study" to the Annual Transportation Convention.

According to Jomag secretary Mr Conrad Berge, they gave the planning history of the proposed rapid rail system and said "the transport and land use elements were built up in considerable detail to form a report entitled Concept 2000 which now has the approval of the Transvaal Provincial Administration".

Realising that the nine-page document in its possession was only an executive summary, Jomag then asked detailed questions to uncover the main document and its contents at the mayor's forum in October this year.

Mr Berge said that Mr T Carlisle of the city planner's office denied the existence of the larger document which Jomag now has.

It was drawn up and published by the Johannesburg City Council as the "core city" of the Jomet area and Jomag understands that the Johannesburg City Council is legally responsible for it.

Publication before January 1 was considered essential by Jomag because that is the date when responsibility is due to be shifted from Johannesburg to the non-elected Regional Services Council.

Watchdog Tries to Decipher Clues

The Jomag/Jomet conflict has raged ever since the formation of the watchdog body, the Johannesburg Metropolitan Action Group, seven years ago.

On the one hand Jomet plans in secrecy for the future of millions of people in the metropolitan area while on the other, Jomag tries to decipher the clues that emerge from official statements or unofficial leaks like the "Jomet Concept 2000" document.

Only in March this year the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, announced the Government was looking at a R1 153 million tube system for Johannesburg.

The project would have far-reaching implications for the entire metropolitan population, but only the Government and a few individuals were in on the secret. The official reason for the secrecy? The public might speculate.

Jomet has argued that too much is at stake to hide behind the speculation screen.

In any case, said secretary Mr Conrad Berge, the proposed rapid rail and highway system is grandiose and other solutions to the traffic build-up should be considered.

Aim Is Public Approval

The seven-year-old Johannesburg Metropolitan Action Group (Jomag) is made up of ratepayers' associations whose main aim is direct public participation in physical planning.

The commitee, headed by Mr Joe Garmeson, is regularly assisted by researchers, planners and engineers.

Secretary Mr Conrad Berge says planning proposals should always contain alternatives.

These should be presented to the public so that those proposals that are implemented have broad public approval.

This is routine procedure in most Western countries, Mr Berge adds.

/8309
CSO: 3400/355

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JOMET REPORT

Planning Underground

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Dec 85 p 13

[Article by Janine Simon]

[Text]

A central city underground system which, it is estimated, will cost R988,6 million, forms part of the proposed Jomet public transport system in which train, bus and rapid rail services would be linked to serve Johannesburg's city centre.

The Jomet report said the system would become necessary as congestion in the city centre was causing increasing delays in bus transport.

It also had to be constructed if Jomet's proposed road system was to cope with road traffic — as that was planned in conjunction with a good public transport system.

Passengers would be able to use one ticket to travel on any of the different transport services.

South African Transport Services' trains, as the backbone of the system, would be co-ordinated to meet the rapid rail system, buses and para-transit units (lift clubs/unmetered taxi schemes).

Heavy subsidies for local authorities

The report said that if the system was to be constructed and become operational in the 1990s, a feasibility study into the costs of each stage should begin immediately. It was expected that local authorities would have to be subsidised by up to 80 percent by the Government for the installation of the infrastructure.

Initial proposals for the 25 km rapid rail system were for a north-south and an east-west line crossing at an interchange station in the city centre. It would be built in stages with each becoming operational as completed.

The system would run underground only in the congested city centre and would initially extend just beyond the heavily built-up areas. Outside the city centre — where the arterial road rights are too narrow to hold a rail system — rights of way would have to be bought.

Suburban passengers would be brought to it by bus and car (park and ride) and other passengers by train.

The report predicted that by 2000 more than 25 000 passengers would use the north-south line in the central area every hour while around 15 000 passengers would use the east-west line — so that a lower capacity system with the potential for development would be used on that line.

North-south line first to be built

In diagram form, the north-south line — the first to be constructed — would run from Rosettenville in the south through Marshalltown to the central interchange.

It would then go north through Doornfontein and split in the region of Hillbrow to run east through Yeoville to Orange Grove and west through Parktown to Richmond. The east-west line would run from Jeppestown through the central interchange to Mayfair and then curve south of Homestead Park.

The sites suitable for maintenance depots would be the Robinson Deep site for the north line and the site south-west of Crown township for the east-west line.

Jomet on Strategy

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[Article by Janine Simon]

[Text]

By Janine Simon

Jomet envisages a "balanced transportation strategy" with a fully co-ordinated and linked urban public transport system, using as the backbone the SATS train service as well as a rapid rail underground system and buses.

Highway and road systems were designed in conjunction with this plan and it is predicted they will become severely congested if it is not implemented.

The rail system will also be expanded and it is recommended an independant co-ordinating authority be set up to control the public transport system.

An urban transport finance policy is urgently required before any realistic planning can be done.

Jomet expects the costs of most of the new provisions to be covered if local authorities provide 20 percent of the cost, and if the remaining 80 percent is provided by the Urban Transport Fund (60 percent) and the province (20 percent).

But further grants from central government would have to finance major schemes like the rapid rail system and the M4 highway.

Local authorities will also need an 80 percent subsidy from local authorities to maintain the system.

Local authorities estimate they will be able to supply a total of R133 million in 1982 rands over the next 15 years.

According to the 1974 Driessen Report on transport, the Government should be spending, in today's terms, R342,1 million a year on public transport, but this was halved in terms of the 1974 White Paper on transport.

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